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with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 117- BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the **EDITOR**, *and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th May	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,843
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
5th Sept	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,082
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA	..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA *	..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA	..	8,303
22nd ,,	MARGHA	..	8,288
5th Sept.	MALDA	..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

F. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 9th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	
19th Aug	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,684

* Cargo vessel only.

† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st May	BANKURA	Basrah via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.
23rd ,,	VARSOVA	Basrah via Ka'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5601	26th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5308	5th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	30th June
*Tamba Maru.	H. Wada.	5845	30th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	Rs. 210	Rs. 158	Rs. 105	Rs. 84
Hongkong	450	270	202	135	108
Shanghai	540	324	240	160	128
Kobe	612	390	286	190	152

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Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000

RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:

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Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
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Cuddalore	Poona City
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Indore	Trichinopoly
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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,225
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

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Cawapore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
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Hapar		

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A R10446

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRIC TEACHER on Rs. 40—50 per month according to qualifications. Apply to the HEADMASTER, G. T. Seminary, Mandvi, Bombay.
A19685

WANTED FOR THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR—PROFESSORS and LECTURERS of English, Botany, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy and Divinity and also Demonstrators of Chemistry and Zoology. Preference will be given to experienced hands and Sikhs. Applications together with copies of testimonials stating terms should be addressed immediately to HONORARY SECRETARY.
A19687

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B R10437

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B R10418

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C R10392

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. An airy BUNGALOW, at Chaupatty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
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C 10448

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C R10449

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T 19675

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T R16189

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T R10413

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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"Sunday Chronicle."
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

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1226

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R10450

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2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

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R10416

GRAIN, PULSES AND SEEDS COMMON.

DURING the period 1st July to 31st October, 1924, grain, pulses and common seeds when booked from stations on the I.M. Section and stations between Itarsi and Jubbulpore to stations between Manmad and Raichur, including stations between Dhond and Poona will be charged at rates 10 per cent less than the existing tariff rates provided charges are paid on the carrying capacity of wagons used and loading and unloading is done by the senders and consignees.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 8th May, 1924.
C C19627

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 12th May, 1924.
19683

WANTED.

WANTED the following staff for the Municipal Office and Anglo-Vernacular School, Barsi:—

A CLERK, Matriculated and experienced in Municipal Department, on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 having Typewriting experience.

A CLERK, experienced in Municipal Works, on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30 for School Board, School Final or Matriculated preferred.

A RECORD CLERK on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30, a Pensioner in Revenue Department preferred.

One B.A., one B.Sc. and one UNDER-GRADUATE, with experience in teaching, on Rs. 40—10—90, Rs. 50—10—90 and Rs. 35—5—60 respectively.

A SUB-OVERSEER, qualified and experienced in Municipal Works, on Rs. 60 consolidated.

Apply before 31st May, 1924, stating age, caste, previous experience and testimonials to the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Barsi City Municipality.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 12 Bristol Pressure Recorders will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.

Dated 15th May, 1924. C19660

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CLIENTS.

ALL CLIENTS of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker & Kanga and Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, Albert Building, are hereby requested to take away their old papers relating to their suits and other matters within one week from the 17th instant, after which date they will either be destroyed or dealt with in such manner as may be thought proper.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
19686

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the direction of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of pension and tax tenure, but since redeemed together with tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 748, New No. 3376, Old Survey No. 3230, New Survey No. 1866 and Cadestral Survey No. 1213 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 545, Street Nos. 5 and 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pranvallabhdas Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of Gulamalli Mulla Mahomed and others, on or towards the North by Sutar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

19657

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1619 of 1923.

BHUGWANDAS KHIMJI ..... Plaintiff
V/s.
SOMSHANKER GANPATISHANKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwady Second Lane Buleshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2616, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 526 and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5279, Street Nos. 16-6 and bounded, on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Jadavji, on or towards the South by the Fofalwady First Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kalidas Meghji and on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Second Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1924.

(Sd/-) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19607

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth on writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. "S. S. Reuben, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER of ASTROLOGERS. Apply to SYAM CHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASH, Rahman, Kalimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL—GIBSON COMEDY DRAMA
To-Night—This Week
"THE THRILL CHASER"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
HOOT GIBSON
and an all-star Cast including the Screen celebrities
HOBART HENLEY—KING BAGGOT—EDWARD SEDGWICK—MARY PHILBIN—NORMAN KERRY—LAURA LA PLANTE—BILLIE DOVE—REGINALD DENNY—and a host of others in
A Story of unusual Adventure and Romance.
"THE THRILL CHASER"
The life-story of the
LATE PRESIDENT WILSON
from the date of his appointment as the President of the U. S. A., right up to his death, is shown in this week's International News. There is also a 2 Reel
BABY PEGGY
Comedy "Carmen Junior" To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"THE TOLL OF THE SEA"
"DEMPSEY VERSUS FIRPO" FIGHT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MAR and RAMON NOVARRO.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA
Presents To-Night At 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
National Film Co's Popular Religious Film.
'Shree Dnyaneshwar'
In 7 Reels of Interest and Instruction!
Telephone No: 40106.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.s'
Latest Production
MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
A Modern Photoplay based on the rights of citizens showing all how to guard against fraud and deceit in public.
COMING! COMING!
SATURDAY NEXT
Saraswati Film Co's,
VIKRAM CHARITR
THE PICTURE THAT IS ALREADY THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Kalyan:—Sant-Tukaram Theatre.
Monday 19th May, 1924, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Production
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21258.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE-MAKERS.

Auction Sale of a newly landed fresh consignment of about 265 tons selected first class Moulmein Teak Squares.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 200 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein, sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R & Co.

About 15 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein, from 8 to 14 feet, Mark A B M Foncar.

About 30 tons selected first class Teak Squares (long and short), Mark A B R M.

Also the following will be sold by Public Auction on the same date and time by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of Framji Rustomji Homavazir.

About 20 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) above 10 feet.

Printed conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,511 GROSS AND 22 DOZ. WEFT BOBBINS.

High Court Suit No. 1409 of 1923.

ESMAIL ALLIBHAI NETARWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HASSANALLY BAKSOOBHAI ... Defendant

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Bobbins at the godown, opposite Imamwada in H. H. Aga Khan's Chawl, situated at Jail Road, Bhendy Bazar, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from Messrs. Dubash and Co. and Messrs. Manubhai and Co., respective Attorneys for Esmail Allibhai Netarwalla and Hassanally Bakhsoobhai, Joint Receivers appointed by the High Court in the Suit No. 1409 of 1923, pursuant to the directions contained in the consent order in the said suit dated 28th day of January, 1924.

PARTICULARS.

Weft Bobbins weighing about 9,957] lbs. and being about 2,511 gross and 22 doz.

Terms:—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street. Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Mathuradas Vissonji and others, Trustees of the Education Fund of the late Khanji Dayal, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Premji Goculdas and by the virtue of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee dated 11th August, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure now formed into one together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District containing by admeasurement 232 and 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2311 and 2312, New No. 9367, Old Survey Nos. 1517 and 1518 and New Survey No. 897, and bounded on the East by Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West by the house of Haji Ahmed Hassan, on the North by Erskine Road and on the South by the property of Lalji Karsan and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 8061 and Street Nos. 34-36, 38, 42, 228 and 235 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to Hotel owners, boarding house-keepers to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture, large counters, full sized open carved partition screen, carpet, electric fan and lamps, large iron hot cases, glass, crockery, platedware linen ware and other articles, suitable for hotels, and boarding house.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from G. Cleridge, Esqr., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Thoburn House, Merriweather Road, Apollo Bunder, all sorts of valuable household as well as hotel, Bar and boarding house furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, arm and armless chairs full sized mirror back side boards and counters, large drawing room cabinets, rich Chesterfield sofas, brass top peg table and chairs, rich painted pictures in frame, carpets, office table, single and double iron bedsteads, full sized mirror and panelled almyrahs, fancy writing tables, large teak and blackwood carved partition screen, electric fan and lamps, full sized iron cases and store cupboards kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery, best platedware and all sorts of household linen copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A. M (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERT DEOJI KANJI, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, BEST PLATEDWARE BY MAPPIN AND WEBB, RIDD AND BARTON AND WALKER AND HALL, INDIAN SILVERWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "Davar House", at Motlabai Street, Byculla, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by the abovenamed well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich Persian and Indian carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces by Dewji Kanji, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, full iron framed sweet-toned cottage piano by Broadwood, English organ, "His Master's Voice" gramophone with records, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of W. Sloane, Esqr.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 17.

S S Varsova, Bameher, Busrel.
S S Padua, Woodniffe, Yokohama.
S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.
S S Falkenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 18.

S S Kidderpore, Sudoll, Kobe.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Simla, Bonin, Calcutta.
S S Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer:—Kahandala for Durban.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, 2043 tons, Captain Bameher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Padua:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Padna, 3673 tons, Captain S V Woodnoffe arrived in harvour on Saturday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S S Khandait:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Khandala, 3280 tons, Captain J F Dawning, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain H Elbo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore, The P and O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore 3270 tons, Captain F Sudoll, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, J Cunningham, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

STEAMERS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, May 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Khandalla, 3830, N F, N F, M M and Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Nurjehan 3379, Durban, 24/5, T M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
7 Dongola, 4742, Aden, 17/5, M M and Co.
8 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
12 Marienfels, 4629, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 20/5, A Nemazee and Co.
17 Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2392, Genoa, 28/5, T and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co
10 & 11 Swazi, 3174, Cal, 19/5, F F C and Co.
12 & 13 Havildar, 3086, Cal N F T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 21/5, T M and Co.
D & L Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 17/5, M M & Co.
F Pundit, 3190, N F, N F T M and Co.
M Nurmahal 3330, N F, N F, T M & Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 16th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent E N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent E N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June, E N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 17.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—500 bales wool raw B Harbham, 125 bales wool raw K Esmal, 21 bales wool raw Bombay Co, 400 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co.

S S Circassia for Serbia:—12 bales cotton yern Central India S W and M Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt gingellysced L Dreyfus and Co, 2000 cwt Castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Glenmoor for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ld.

S S Glenmoor for Barcelona:—55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 500 bales cotton Bombay Co, 60 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros, 25 bales cotton S Hemraj, 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Garbeta for Melbourne:—20 bales cottonwaste H Jagmaliandas.

S S Caledonia for London:—3400 cwt wheat Ralli Bros, 280 cwt Indian chutney Framji Nowroji, 1976 cwt barley Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp F P F F Campbell and Co 110 bales cottonfly K Thackar, 249 bales cottonfly Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg., Co., 39 bales hemp T M Megji, 440 bales cotton Vardhman Bros, 100 cwt myrobollam Mathuradas Bros.

S S Mashobra for Hull:—150 bales hemp F P F F Campbell and Co, 988 cwt barley Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—55 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Marelnfels for Hamburg:—11 cases pig bristles Grinday and Co, 314 cwt kismis Commercial Agency, 30 cwt goat hair H N and H Essa, 18 cwt deerhorns L Tharia and Sons, 70 bales cottonfly Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. Co., 110 bales cotton A Khimji.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—10700 swt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Bordiston for Genova:—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—45 cwt khismiss Hooseinbhoy and Co.

S S Amazon Maru for Nagaya:—100 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Amazon Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 2000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Amazon Maru for Nagaya:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Amadon Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton J M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 17.

S S Swazi from Baltimor Agents, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.:—2398 bdles Coppersheet.

S S New York:—12 cases Antiflongestine, 425 cases Quaker Oats, 39 cases Fancy Goods 505 pkgs. Hurr. Lanterns, 3019 bars Silver, 364 bars Silver Buffion, 121 cases Files, 46 pkgs. Fellows syrup, 125 bdls. cement, 62 cases auto parts, 13 cases pharaceutical product, 23 cases paper boxes 20 cases cudasparagus, 18 cases hardware, 216 cases alum plated coilled, sheet, circles, 39 boxes sarsaparilla, 20 kgs. preveroeline 25 bales cotton remnant, 5 drs. petroleum lub grease, 1195 drs. lub oil 3015 bbls. lub oil, 80¼ bbls. lub oil, 50½ bbls. grease, 6 bleds grease, 5 cases grease, 60 cases autos, 100 cases wax, 10½ bbls, wax.

S S Lahore from Kobe Agents M M and Co.:—200 bgs. dry ginger.

From Shanghai:—147 bales raw silk, 75 bales cotton sheeting, 75 bgs. tea, 106 cases tea, 19 cases waste silk yarn, 22 chest black tea dust, 72 bdles. green tea, 20 bales green tea, 100 cases green tea, 40 cases raisins, 20 cases preserved ginger.

From Hongkong:—24 cases palm leaf fans, 50 cases cassia 400 bales cassia, 665 bdles. cassia, 14 bdles. bamboo sticks, 60 bles. matting, 340 reels matting, 48 cases paper, 100 cases wet preserves, 20 cases metho silk 150 cases tea, 42 cases cotton socks, 119 bgs. pepper, 13 bgs. nutmegs, 2000 bgs. refined sugar, 25 bgs. galangol 200 bgs. sagoflour, 18 bgs. pearl tapioca, 54 bgs. split batelnut, 100 bgs. sugar candy, 11 bales yellow raw silk, 17 bales raw silk, 295 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—6 boxes bar gold.

S S Nurjehan from Sourabaya Agents Turner Morison and Co.—71 drs. arrack 9734 bgs. sugar.

From Samarang:—2503 bgs. sugar.
From Cheriban:—2290 bgs. sugar.
From Colombo:—15 bgs. cocoa.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

News from the Frontier states that a party of Scouts intercepted yesterday at Tormandi a Mahsud gang, killing two and wounding one. The wounded person, however, escaped. The party also captured one Mahsud and one rifle belonging to the Frontier constabulary. One scout sepoy was wounded.

(Continued from column 4).

Mysore and on the north Madras coast and local in Assam, Orissa, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal and Bihar.

The chief amounts were:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar half an inch; Tezpur, Chittagong one and a half; Cox's Bazar three-quarters; Cattack, Angul. Puri. Mysore, cocanada a half Vizagapatam one; Calingapatam one and a half and Gopalpur four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 17TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Total Jan May to date.	Departure Jan May to date.
PUNJAB—					
Multan	97.8	76.8	..	..	—0.14
Rawalpindi	94.0	68.5	..	2.17	+1.49
Lahore	99.0	68.5	..	0.77	+0.39
Sirsa	103.6	77.4	..	..	—0.19
Ambala	103.4	79.0	..	0.51	+0.01
Delhi	103.0	81.5	..	0.62	+0.35
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	105.6	69.5	..	..	—0.21
Mainpuri	107.9	72.9	..	0.23	+0.02
Jhansi	107.4	77.6	..	..	—0.19
Cawnpore	105.5	73.1	..	0.33	+0.23
Allahabad	109.8	75.5	..	..	—0.13
SIND—					
Jacobabad	107.1	74.4	..	..	—1.14
Karachi	91.0	81.0	..	..	—0.03
RAJPUTANA—					
Ajmer	105.8	76.0	..	..	—0.23
Jaipur	107.4	80.2	..	0.02	—0.17
Kotah	108.0	82.6	..	0.26	+0.01
Mount Abu	90.0	67.4	..	..	—0.48
KATHIAWAR—					
Bhuj	99.6	67.1	..	..	—0.05
Dwarka	89.2	82.9	..	..	—0.01
Veraval	80.6	69.8	..	..	—0.17
Rajkot	101.0	70.8	..	..	—0.18
Bhavnagar Para	103.8	80.7	..	..	—0.25
GUJRAT—					
Surat	99	82 8	..	..	—0.18
Ahmedabad	103.8	81.1	..	0.30	—0.17
Deesa	100	81 0	..	..	—0.15
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Neemuch	105.0	78 0	..	0.2	+0.01
Indore	101.0	76 1	..	0.25	+0.2
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	100.0	72.0	..	..	—0.24
Saugor	102.0	80 0	..	0.6	—0.18
Hoshangabad	100	80 4	..	..	—0.14
Khandwa	111.0	83 0	..	..	—0.10
Akola	110.0	84 0	..	..	—0.18
Amranti	107.0	84.1	0.07	0.07	—0.14
Nagpur	110.0	80 0	..	..	—0.24
Chanda	110.0	80 0	..	..	—0.28
Raipur	109.0	87.1	..	1.24	+0.80
KONKAN—					
Bombay	93.1	83 2	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	91.8	80 8	..	..	—0.11
Mormugao	94.2	82 7	..	..	—0.12
Karwar	92.4	81.6	..	..	—0.44
DECCAN—					
Belgaum	106.8	74.3	..	..	—0.27
Ahmednagar	104.7	72.0	..	..	—0.13
Poona	104.1	73.5	..	..	—0.25
Sholapur	105.7	77.8	..	..	—0.23
Bijapur	104.5	78.7	..	..	—0.16
Belgaum	94.6	70 2	..	..	—0.76
HYDERABAD—					
Aurangabad	108.4	78.4	..	..	—0.27
Nizamabad (Indor)	110.0	83.1	..	0.16	—0.31
Hyderabad	108.8	80.2	..	0.24	—0.22
MALABAR—					
Mangalore	94.4	78.8	0.32	0.32	—1.07
Calicut	85.2	76.2	0.05	5.54	+1.92
Cocoln	86.2	76.7	0.41	3.08	—0.65
CEYLON—					
Colombo	88.0	76.9	0.06	7.55	+1.13
MADRAS EASTERN—					
MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	98.6	8.4	..	..	—0.52
Bellary	106.2	70.9	0.75	3.76	—0.04
Cuddapah	103.8	74.2	..	0.81	+0.17
Madras	91.4	81.8	..	..	—0.33
Bangalore	92	68 5	..	0.6	—1.80
Coimbatore	94.0	67.8	0.3	1.47	+0.21
Trichinopoly	104.0	7.3	0.24	0.24	—1.29
Negapatam	96.1	78.0	..	..	—0.77

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The Western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Kumaon, the Punjab hills and Kashmir and local rain in the Southwest Punjab and Sind with a few falls in East United Provinces, and Gujarat. It is passing eastwards. Rainfall again has been nearly general in Malabar and occurred at a few stations in Bombay Deccan and south east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Charrata, half an inch.; Khushab, a quarter of an inch; Sonamarg one; Hyderabad (Sind) Ahmedabad, Bijapur, three-quarters; Calicut one and a half; Cochin and Salem half an inch.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and west Punjab and extension in to Orissa and Tenasserim.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 16th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 16 p.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. and reduced to M.S.L.	29.781 in.
Temperature of Air	86.8 Degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	74.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	68% "
Exent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93.1 "
Minimum	82.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, S W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 mile

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Skill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Skill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17	10 52	15 4	18	20 5	20 1
		22 40	15 4		7 48	7 5
Sun	18	11 40	30 0	19	4 11	14 7
		23 36	28 5		16 49	17 6
M.	19	12 27	30 3	19	5 5	13 11
					17 42	17 5
Tu	20	0 24	28 1	20	5 47	13 8
		13 15	20 1		18 32	17 6
W.	21	1 13	27 7	21	6 32	13 10
		14 5	29 7		19 25	17 10
Th.	22	2 10	27 4	22	7 19	14 8
		21 13	27 6		20 22	18 4
F.		2 5	26 8	23	8 9	15 9
		14 57	28 10		21 28	18 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH MAY 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and Ambala. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the division; the minimum was almost normal. The thermometer rose to 106 deg.. Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; but the minimum considerably lower than usual in the whole of the province. The highest temperature in the division was 110 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer and in excess at Mount Abu and Jodhpur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Jodhpur and lower at Jacobabad; the minimum was above normal at Kotah and below the average in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer. Jodhpur recorded a maximum temperature of 109deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and in excess at Indore. Temperature was almost normal in the division except at Bhuj, where the minimum was lower than usual. The thermometer rose 110 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was above normal at Khandwa; night etmperature was higher than usual at Raipur and lower at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 119 deg. at Colaba.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Mormugao where the maximum was slightly above the average. At Bombay. the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 93.1 deg. (1.9 deg. above normal)) and the lowest 83.2 deg. (2.1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in excess at Aurangabad and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and at Poona and the minimum at Nizamabad only. Nizamabad recroded a maximum temperature of 110 deg. yesterday.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts are Mangalore 0.32", Cochin 0.41, Bellary 0.75, Coimbatore 1.33" and Trichinopoly 0.24".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the central parts of the country and the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 16TH MAY 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

Weather is disturbed in the southeast Arabian Sea and also in the Bay of the North Madras coast. A fresh western disturbance has begun to affect the frontier. Rainfall has decreased considerably in northeast India, but has extended over the wholt of north Madras. It has been nearly general in

(Continued in column 8)

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

The 'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

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Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

INDIGESTION
AND ANY KINDRED TROUBLE

can be readily banished if you use the right remedy. When the organs of digestion lose the power of fulfilling their vital functions in a natural and efficient manner, digestive disorders are sure to follow, and the only remedy is to restore these organs to healthy activity again.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the ideal tonic in all such cases. It contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves, which, in combination, have a remarkably beneficial effect upon the digestive system, toning, strengthening, and restoring it to efficient working order. With these important organs normally active, digestive disorders will trouble you no longer. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup for yourself, to-day! It is the ideal remedy for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and kindred disorders.

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AMERICAN MARKETS.

A. NORDEN AND COMPANY'S REPORT,

NEW YORK, April 16.

Cotton:—Following the recent advance of some five cents from the low, sentiment in the cotton trade has become so split up that erratic fluctuations are continually seen without any reasonable explanation; they seem to be caused purely by a preponderance for the time being of buying or selling orders, most of them entirely speculative and of a broad scalping character. The dry-goods trade shows considerable improvement compared with its demoralized condition a few weeks ago, but there is still a rather wide discrepancy between the cost of goods based on present cotton prices and the valuation at which they could pass into consumption except in a hand-to-mouth way. Even the conciliatory attitude of the German Government in unanimously accepting in principle the Reparations plan fell that, although with less pessimism in the air, the news would, doubtless, have been followed by a decided strengthening of all speculative markets.

As a matter of statistics, the situation continues very bullish; it is true that the March consumption statement of the Census Bureau was bearish, compared with last month and last year, but it was decidedly bullish, taken in connection with the dwindling supply of cotton. Consumption and exports for the month aggregated 799,000 bales (linters excluded) and if they should continue on that scale until end of August, there would not be a bale left in the United States. The bullishness of the statistical situation compared with former years is plainly shown in the following table, in compiling which we have adopted the corrections made recently in the figures of the Census Bureau and we have included estimates of the "city crop" of rebaled samples, etc., on the basis of 125,000 bales suggested by the Committee of experts for 1923, that is, at the rate of 1 3/10 per cent. of the total crop for each year. It will be seen that the errors of the ten years are practically negligible, and contrary to the recent wave of criticism, we feel that the officials should be complimented on such remarkable accuracy in handling statistically some 120,000,000 bales of cotton from field to factory or ship.

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Mill Stocks Aug. 1st	1,074	1,218	1,111	1,358	1,303	1,465	1,502	1,632	1,401	906
Public Storage, etc.	929	1,488	3,723	2,055	2,208	1,735	888	1,107	1,785	425
Invisible (estimated)	60	125	1,700	150	775	250	330	400	750	35
Total Opening Stocks	2,063	2,831	6,534	3,563	4,287	3,450	2,720	3,140	3,936	1,366
Census Crop	10,159,	9,729	7,978	13,271	11,326	11,906	11,248	11,364	11,068	15,906
Re-baled Samples, etc.	132	125	104	173	147	155	146	148	144	207
Imports Aug.-Mar.	216	388	313	184	566	92	115	213	314	207
Total Supply to March 31	12570	13073	14929	17191	16326	15603	14229	14865	15462	17686
Consumption and Exports to Mar. 31	8,699	8,490	8,300	7,039	9,436	7,344	7,740	8,847	8,236	10107
Stocks as of April 1	3,871	4,583	6,629	10152	6,890	8,259	6,489	6,018	7,226	7,579
Imports April-July	?	107	39	27	117	105	102	75	107	157
Total Supply April-July.....	?	4,690	6,668	10179	7,007	8,364	6,591	6,093	7,333	7,736
Cons. Exp. and Burnt April-July	?	2,984	3,864	3,658	3,554	4,064	3,140	3,279	4,152	3,848
Stocks July 31 running count	?	1,706	2,804	6,521	3,453	4,300	3,451	2,814	3,181	3,888
Stocks July 31 official count.....	?	2,063	2,831	6,534	3,563	4,287	3,450	2,720	3,140	3,936
Discrepancy	?	+357	+27	+13	+110	—13	—1	—94	—41	+48

We have for many years around this time presented to our friends another rather remarkable table showing how year after year purchases of cotton at the low point during the month of May have proved profitable. Notwithstanding the high price level, the practical disappearance of supplies by the end of the summer and the possibility of another year of bad weevil damage may again justify such operations.

The table shows that:

I. Such purchases have in every year of the 25 shown profits ranging from 53 to 1555 points.

II. In only 4 years of the 25 have there been intermediate declines of any consequence before those profits could have been realized.

III. In 19 years of the 25 the low point was during the first half of May.

Contracts for Delivery in	Lowest Price Touched During May. Date.	Price.	Subsequent Highest Price. Price.	Date.	Extreme Possible Profit (points)	Lowest Price Touched Between Purchase and Attainment of Highest Price. Date.	Price.	Extreme Intermediate Decline from Purchase Price (Points.)
January 1900	May 5	5.91	Jan. 31	7.72	181	June 3	5.69	22
,, 1901	,, 31	7.46	,, 31	12.75	529	,, 8	7.47	None
,, 1902	,, 10	6.93	Dec. 13	8.25	132	,, 7	7.03	None
,, 1903	,, 30	7.79	Sept. 26	8.92	113	Aug. 1	7.53	26
,, 1904	,, 1	8.52	Jan. 29	15.87	735	Oct. 9	9.10	None
,, 1905	,, 27	10.63	Aug. 31	11.16	53	July 8	9.21	142
,, 1906	,, 5	7.64	Dec. 8	12.12	448	June 9	8.10	None
,, 1907	,, 4	10.41	Oct. 19	11.31	90	Aug. 31	9.00	141
,, 1908	,, 3	10.24	Sept. 5	12.68	244	June 28	11.39	None
,, 1909	,, 1	8.21	Jan. 23	9.78	157	Sept. 2	8.25	None
,, 1910	,, 7	10.08	,, 7	15.84	576	May 14	10.17	None
,, 1911	,, 6	12.41	Oct. 14	15.01	260	June 3	11.98	43
,, 1912	,, 12	12.75	June 16	13.78	103	May 19	12.89	None
,, 1913	,, 3	11.06	Aug. 2	13.19	213	,, 31	11.17	None
,, 1914	,, 9	10.81	Oct. 27	13.85	304	Aug. 15	10.72	9
,, 1915	,, 8	11.48	June 5	12.91	143	May 15	11.51	None
,, 1916	,, 14	9.70	Oct. 8	13.20	350	July 16	9.08	62
,, 1917	,, 5	12.45	Dec. 1	21.19	874	May 12	12.94	None
,, 1918	,, 11	18.49	Jan. 12	32.44	1395	,, 18	19.08	None
,, 1919	,, 24	22.36	Sept. 6	36.35	1399	June 7	22.40	None
,, 1920	,, 8	23.53	Jan. 19	58.86	1533	,, 8	26.93	None
,, 1921	,, 24	32.38	June 4	34.93	255	May 25	32.39	None
,, 1922	,, 24	13.54	Sept. 7	21.75	821	June 20	11.89	165
,, 1923	,, 1	17.80	Jan. 24	28.85	1105	May 2	18.37	None
,, 1924	,, 12	21.50	Nov. 30	37.05	1555	July 30	20.52	98

Coffee:—Business has dwindled away, as is usual at this season, and the market has become very dull, although fluctuations still appear rather wide owing to small orders either way exerting unusual pressure. The undertone continues good in the main on the strength of the statistical position and the evident intention of Brazil to control the movement indefinitely; as no permanent decline in the price level will be permitted, purchases in easy markets would appear advisable, especially the distant positions at the discounts.

Sugar:—The market continues unsettled following the recent series of sharp breaks and it is believed that further liquidation of May contracts will have to be put through, especially as so much sugar is being warehoused, probably to some extent for tendering purposes. Yesterday, however, with granulated selling below eight cents, there was an excellent demand for refiners' account, and the market had quite a strong appearance at the close. After such a readjustment of values, conservative purchases on further breaks would appear to be warranted.

The Chicago Market:—Sentiment continues bearish in all grains on the generally favourable weather and the discouraging export outlook. With the exception of the May position, however, wheat appears to hold fairly well and moderate purchases of July or September on further declines would probably show moderate profits in due course. Corn looks like working lower.

SEEDS.

LONDON, May. 16.

Linseed Argentine La Plata opened higher and closed rather below at £ 17 5/8 paid for May/June. Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/8 May/June sellers Casterseed Bombay closed firm and very little doing at £ 25 3/4 sellers for May/June shipment.

SKINS.

Goat skin sale closed to-day quietly 678.000 sold. Madras qualities were 9d. to 1 and Bombay's 6d. to 8d. lower.

TIN.

LONDON, May 16.

During the week business in tin has been subjected to heavy selling both on liquidation and bear pressure. Active support was absent and confidence lacking. Covering demand finally caused some recovery when lowest price was touched.

METALS.

LONDON, May 16.

Underwriting is in progress of the Zecho Slovakia Loan of £ 18,000,000 at 6 per cent. the price being 96 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 570
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 560.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235. H
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4-36½
London—Paris Frcs. 75.70.
London—Switzerland Fracs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.
London—Rome Liras 98.40.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 3/32
Frcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	235
Japan	132 1/2
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

London, May 16

Tele. Transfers	£ 1/4 7/8 Quiet.
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—7 Steady
Br Silver Spot ..	£ 33 11/16 Steady

London, April, 17.

Telegraph Transfers ..	..1/4 29/32 steady
Bar Silver Spot. ..	..33 13/16 Steady.

London, May 16

Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16
,, 2 months hence ..	33 9/16

Closing Tone of silver—Continental buying and bear covering sellers are holding back Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/8
Weekly Bullion Shipments	£ 494.661

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.45
Christiania	31.41
Amsterdam	11.67
Switzerland	24.64
Belgium .. .. ..Yesterday's	89.62
Athens .. .. ,,	214.50
Yesterday's Cuban Sugar Nominal	20/3

London, May 16.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	76.05
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy ..	98.37

New York, May 16.

Demand Bills	4.3650

DISCOUNTS.

London, May. 16.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes exdividend	24
TIN BLOCK	£ 216 3/4

AR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 16.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/8 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8 unchd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 11/16 ,,
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8 ,,
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	..46 1/2 unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan)	68 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 3/4

London, May, 26.

Conversion Loan	..£ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 103—
7 per cent. Indian Loan . ,,	112 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 17.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-11.

LONDON, May 16.

Bar gold ready £. 4-14-7.
Silver ready d. 33-11.
Silver forward d. 33-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm.—India and China bought to cover sales. America sold. Market closed with buyer at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 17.

Ready :—25-11—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-10-9 25—11—0 25-10-6 25—11—0
Geth 25-10-6 25—10—9 25—10—3 25—10—6
Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh ——
Geth 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER

Bombay, May 17.

Ready :—81—6—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 a.m
Vaisakh 81-5-0 81—6—0
Geth 81-12-0 81—13—0
Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh ——
Geth 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, May 17.

After the recent advance Reuter reports to-day 55 to 49 points lower on old crops and 41 to 45 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on profit taking. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 5 points lower in old and 5 to 7 points higher in new crops.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar have received the following cable D/ 16th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Week end liquidation. Forecast clear and warmer."

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Sons:—

"Think it a good business to buy October and sell January. Cold weather continues."

In accordance with lower advices from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 574 i.e., Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing quotation. The prices after advancing to Rs. 576¼ on buying by Marwari Operators closed weak at Rs. 573 at 4 p.m. on selling by Offices and a Japan House, whilst new crop Broach opened at Rs. 514½ and fluctuating within a narrow limit remained Rs. 513½ at 4 p.m. on selling by Marwari Jobbers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 513 and going down by rupee closed at Rs. 513 at 6-30 p.m.p.

Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 552½ and advancing to Rs. 556¼ on buying by Marwari Shroffs was quoted Rs. 533 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opening at Rs. 554½ advanced to Rs. 556 on buying by Offices and a Japan House and remained Rs. 553¼ at 4 p.m. New Crop Oomra for December/January 1925 delivery opened at Rs. 476¼ and fluctuating within a narrow range was quoted at Rs. 475 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal for May 1924 was nominally quoted at Rs. 538 and July at Rs. 532 whilst new crop was quoted at Rs. 487.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was limited to nice Berars and about 2,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17
6—30 P.M.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May 1924	575
,, ,, ,,	,, 1925	513
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	533
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	529
,, ,, ..	Dec/Jan ..	432 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	553
Fine Oomra ..	July ..	554
,, ,, ..	Dec,/Jan. 1925	475

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.		1,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.65
New York 11 a.m.	Ma.	31.33
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29.00
	Oct	25.26
New Orleans 10 a.m	May	31 30
	July	28.73

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Liverpool, May 16

Months	To-day's price.
May.	17.80+18
June.	—
July.	17.13+21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.94+21
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14 35+20
Feb	—
Mar.	—
April.	14 07+18
May.	..
Egyptians July	21.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17.

Months	To-day's price.
May	17 33—20
June	..
July	16.63—24
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.58—20
Nov.	..
Decembes	..
January	14.03—19
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May ..	13.91— 1
Egyptians—	
May	21.85
July	21.25
November	19.25

CLOSING PRICES.

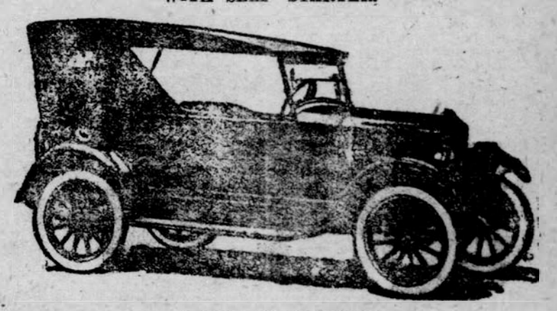
Liverpool, May 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
May ..	17.53—09
June ..	17.36—08
July ..	16.87—05
August ..	16.18—02
September ..	15.49+02
October ..	14.78+05
November ..	14.42+05
December ..	14.32+06
January ..	14.22+07
February ..	14.13+07
March ..	14.08+07
April ..	14.02+07
May ..	13.96+07
Tone—Easy	

RUBBER.

London, May, 16

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June/July 11	
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 3/4	

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.

5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, MAY 17.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing	693-12-88-12-91-4	92-8-688-12	
Century	357-8-56 4-57-8	355	
Nagpur	467-8	68-12-467-8	
Colaba	178-12-76-4	75-177-8	
Crescent Ex-divi.	225	223-12	
Indore ex-divi.	363-12-65	365	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	340-41-4-37-8	40-337-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	492-8-90	92-8-488-12	
Phoenix	431-4	431-4	
Bharucha	232-8	227-8	
Simplex	240-37-8-42-8-40	37-8 240	
Swan ex-divi.	760	760	
Swadesh	507-8-8-12-7-8	506-4	
Pabani	285	282-8	
Fazal	326-4-28-12-27 8	22-8-826-4	
Mathuradas	295	295	
Tata Mill	232-8	232-8	
Globe	53-12	53-12	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	262-8	261 4	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	103-12	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	187-8	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon	132-8	132-8	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	290	290	
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6	89-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining	19-8	19-8	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	
Shivrajpur	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	25-4	25-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	85	85-86-4	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 17.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/5.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 19927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.

SHARES.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance Rs. 395, Alliance Rs. 80, Apollo Rs. 20, Bombay Cotton Rs. 475 Bombay Dyeing Rs. 688/12 Century Rs. 355 Central India 465, Colaba Land Rs. 176/4, Crescent Rs. 223/12, Edward Sassoon Rs. 185, Fazulbhoy Rs. 325, Indian Bleaching Rs. 196/12, Indore Malwa Rs. 365, Kohinoor Rs. 1,050, Madhowji Rs. 261/4, Mathurdas Rs. 295 New Great Rs. 337/8, New City Rs. 250, Pearls Rs. 488/12, Phoenix Rs. 431/4, Premier Rs. 22/8, Shapurji Rs. 225, Sholapur Rs. 12,000, Simplex Rs. 241/4, Standard Rs. 1,500, Swadeshi Rs. 507/8, Tata Mill Rs. 230, Vishnu Cotton Rs. 1,150.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley Rs. 510, Alcock Rs. 172/8xd, B. Burma Rs. 290, B. Burma N. I. Rs. 60 Bk. Burma Pef. Rs. 5/8, B. Tramway Rs. 39/6, Bombay Steam Rs. 80/0 Bundi Cement Rs. 8/8xd, Katni Ordy. 7/8, Katni Defd. Rs. 1/8, New India Assur. Rs. 13/4, Shivrajpur Rs. 5/8, Tata Loan Ordy. Rs. 99/8, Tata Iron Defd. Rs. 86/4, Tata Hydro Rs. 795/0, Scindia Steam Rs. 6/0.

BANKS.

Imperial Rs. 1,460/0, Imperial Rs. 357/8, India Rs. 83, Central Rs. 25, Western Rs. 76xd.

London, May 16

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong ..	£ 133
National ..	£ 44 3/4
Eastern Bank..	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th May, 1924.

Cotton	3,978 Bales
Wheat	19,737 Cwts
Linseed	11,026 ,,
Rapeseed etc	6,639 ,,
Gingellyseed	350
Poppyseed	644 ,,
Groundnuts	358 ,,
Castorseed	3,096 ,,
Rice	3,091 ,,
Myrabollams	3 438 ,,
Cottonseed	4,411 ,,
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	21,20 ,,
Juwar	442 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	521"
Bajri	461 ,,
Coal	110 Tons

LINSEED.

London, May 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
May/June Sellers .. .. £ 19 5/16
Tone:—Holders are asking higher prices. Buyers are indisposed to pay advance in priced asked-closed quiet.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
,, June—July/Aug. Buyers .. 36 7/8
,, Sept./Dec. Done Sellers 36 1/8

London, May 16

Linseed La Pata argentine M/J
Sellers 17 5/8
Tone—Poor dividend prices easy side.
Cottonseed Bombay M/J .. 23 3/4
firmly held 3 per cent Venice paid.

(For other Commercial see page 10)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Indian Assurance Co., Ltd., Exordinary General Meeting, at 4 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office, at Esplanade Road.

Exordinary General Meeting, at 4 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office, at Esplanade Road.

TUESDAY, May 20.

Declaration of School Leaving Examination Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Declaration of M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 19 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 20 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

HAKIM.—Meherban Hormasjee Hakim, Barat-Law, (Official Assignee, Madras), only son of late Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. M. Hakim, died at Madanapali (Chittoor District), on 16th May, 1924. Aged 38 years.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt., (A.F.I.) will play a programme of music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ELECTION FOR MAHOMEDAN SEAT IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Barrister-at-Law will address the Muslim Voters to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Muljibhoy Jivraj Library at Khadak. Mr. M. A. Jinnah Barrister-at-Law will preside. All Muslim voters are invited to attend.

SOUTH INDIANS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Vaikom Satyagraha Fund Committee, Bombay, a public meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay, will be held at Oolengal Wadi (Opp. Hasali Tank) Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar, today (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when the members of the Vaikom Deputation to Mahatma Gandhi, Sjts. K. Madhawan Nair and Kuroor Nilkandhan Namboodiripad, will speak on "The Present Situation at Vaikom." All South Indians are earnestly requested to attend.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

In the last monthly meeting held on 11th instant at The Deccan Merchants' Association, presided by Mr. Jivraj Gokaldas Nensey Mr. Punge read out the month's progress as follows:—

Charity boxes for the Ashram fund were ready and were placed at six different centres undertaken by members. As usual one Gujarati widow, a school mistress and one Saraswat widow applied for marriage and arrangements are being made to find a suitable match. Last month one marriage took place on the 20th and was celebrated in the premises of the Association's office before a large gathering.

The Bombay Presidency Reform Association gave no reply to the written request made for pecuniary help. Allahabad, Ellichpore, and Benares Institutions had offered some widows for marriage and suitable matches will be sent up by this Association. A trip to Nasik, Deolali and Igatpuri was made by the General Secretary, Mr. Punge to distribute leaflets and discuss the matter. The Lahore Subha has promised some pecuniary help to the Ashram when started and one Gujarati gentleman promised a donation of Rs. 1600/- if another four similar donations are forthcoming.

SHRI AADYA SHANKARACHARYA JAYANTI CEREMONY.

The Shankar Jayanti ceremony has been completed and was observed at Vile Parle for 8 days of which Sunday last was the 4th day. This day the Parleshwar Bhajan Mandali recited and sang Adhyatmik Bhajan full of Bhakti for two hours and the audience was much pleased by their 'Kirtan.' This Kirtan Mandali is performing Bhajans at Parleshwar Mahotsava and Shriman Badodekar Nanasaheb-bua Mahan Haridas commenced his Harikirtan, Harikatha in full religious force on the life of Great Shankaracharya and took full four days in describing all the chief events and exploits of Shrimat Paramhans Parivrajkachari Shankaracharya, Maharaj, whose birth took place into Keral Desh in the well versed and most holy Brahmin family.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

Out of 137 candidates who appeared at the First L. C. P. S. Examination held last month the following 77 have passed:—

Ramniklal Maneklal Acharya, Chantilal Maya shankar Acharya, Ganesh Narhar Agashe, Wishwanath Laxman Agashe, Dhundiraj Keshav Amin, Nilkant Govind Anerao, Raghunath Mahadev Apte, Ferozuddin Sadruddin Arain, Trimbak Sadashiv Asgekar, Dinah Daniel Baker (Miss), Narhal Anant Barve, Ramchandra Pandurangrao Bedekar, Vinayak Kashinath Bhagwat, Bhikhubhai Dalsukhram Bhat, Mahadev Govind Bhave, Govind Pandurang Bhonde, Sreenivasa Raghavachar Bindiganavale, Norman Palmer Poyntz Chamaretté, Manvantrai Chandrashankar Chhaya, Govind Keshav Chinchwadkar, Keshav Moreshwar Chitale, Damodar Sakharam Choudari, Trimbak Shankar Dange, Shankar Vishnu Deodhar, Bhikhubhai Bhanabhai Desai, Jiwanji Khansdubhai Desai, Antonio Jorge De Souza, Marseline Franchias Lema (Miss), Dattatraya Anantrao Gangoli, Vishnu Keshav Gokhale, Shidappa Veerbhadrappa Halbhavi, Pandurang Ramchandra Hundekar, Venkatesh Nilkant Inamdar, Rajaram Bhaurav Ingle, Navnitprasad Mahaprasad Jhala, Moreshwar Vishnu Jog, Keshav Gopal Joglekar, Dahyabhai Shivram Joshi, Vishnu Govind Joshi, Yamunabai Joshi (Mrs.), Sadashiv Vinayak Ketkar, Raghunath Pandurang Korade, Deokrishna Ramchandra Kulkarni, Hanmant Tammaji Kulkarni, Vishnu Ramchandra Mahajani, Dattatraya Raghunath Malpathak, Jankinath Manhas, Harilal Motichand Maniar, Vasudev Anant Manskar, Vishnuprasad Manilal Mehta, Gopal Subbakrishna Melkote, Arcot Ramalingan Moodliar, Purshottam Mukund Mundle, Dwarkanath Anant Nabar, Sadanand Shamrao Nadkarni, Yeshwant Vithalrao Nagoorkar, Narayan Govind Naik, Bhalchandra Daji Neurgaonkar, Jayshankar Someshwar Pandya, Dhondu Vasudev Paradkar, Maneklal Chhaganlal Patel, Mahadev Laxman Patwardhan, Vishnu Mahadev Prabhune, Prabhakar Sakharam Ranade, Ramanlal Maneklal Raval, Trimbak Keshav Sarat, Krishnaji Hanmant Saudi, Natwarlal Samaldas Shah, Panalal Harilal Shah, Ghousbax Muhammad Hayat Soomro, Shridhar Narayanrao Tilak, Gajanan Chunilal Trivedi, Shankar Bhalkrishna Tulpule, Dhirajrai Anandrai Vaishnav, Krishnalal Sundarlal Vaishnav, Maineibai Vulsangkar (Mrs.), Valji Andraji Vithalani.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

FINAL REPORT.

The Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay in the course of their final report state:—

The National Baby Week was celebrated in Bombay most successfully in seven different Centres, viz:—

Fort, Bori Bundar, Girgaon (Marwadi Vidyalaya and Vanita Vishram) Imamwada Parel and Dadar commencing on the 21st of January 1924 the first Exhibition being held at the Royal Institute of Science.

It consisted of a Model Creche with nearly a dozen children showing how babies were looked after when their mothers went out to work.

A Child Welfare Centre with demonstration Doctors and nurses being in attendance medicine being given and milk distributed. Babies suffering from rickets and others drugged with opium were exhibited showing the result of faulty nourishment. There was also a Baby Show. We also exhibited a Trained Dai in contrast with an Untrained Dai. A Vaccination stall. A Sanitary stall showing the contamination of food with flies. Different kinds of Models, Posters, charts literature, etc. Two Model rooms were specially erected showing the present insanitary conditions of normal life among the poorest classes contrasted with the more hygienic principles that should exist under the same circumstances.

We also exhibited a Milk stall showing the insanitary way in which milk is handled in Bombay.

There was also a display of physical exercises for ladies.

Lectures were given at all the Centres on the following subjects:— (1) Infant Mortality in India, its causes and prevention. (2) Responsibility of men in matters relating to maternity. (3) The problem of the Dai, etc.

There were Cinema and Magic Lantern shows at all the Centres on the same subjects.

It must be stated that the Cinema shows were the most popular as well as interesting and instructive and proved a great attraction to the Public.

COMMITTEE'S THANKS.

The Committee are indeed grateful to their President, H. E. Lady Wilson for having taken so keen an interest in the movement and helped in every possible way. The Committee greatly appreciated her visits to every Centre giving so much of her time in spite of pressing engagements which tended to a great extent to the success of the Week.

Our best thanks are due:—

1. To Government and the Bombay Municipality for donation of Rs. 3,000 each. 2. To the Western India Turf Club for a donation of Rs. 2,000. 3. To all other donors who were kind enough to subscribe towards the Fund of the National Baby Week.

Through the kindness of Mr. Roddan the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, we have received the greatest assistance. Had it not been for the co-operation of the Bombay Municipality our expenses would have far exceeded our financial capacity. The decorations of all Centres with flags, buntings and palms etc., would have been impossible without their organization. The Committee, therefore, desire to express their very sincere thanks for all the help given.

Another Association to whom the Committee are indebted is the Sanitary Association.

Our best thanks are also due to Dr. Sorab Hormasji, for exhibiting a vaccination stall and arranging for the Milk Stall without any expenditure incurred on our funds.

We have also to thank Dr. Mangaldas V Mehta for exhibiting Model Labour Maternity Wards at three different Centres.

We have to thank the Chairmen, i.e.—Fort—Mrs. H. B. Clayton. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Bhatia Maternity Hospital—Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Parel—Mrs. J. R. Martin, Dadar—Mrs. De Monte, Marwadi Vidyalaya—Mrs. Manjulabai Laud, Vanita Vishram—Mrs. Gajjar, Imamwada (Byculla)—Mrs. Nimazee, and their sub-committees for whole-heartedly co-operating with us in making the Exhibition in their Centres the great success they have proved to be.

The Committee greatly appreciate the excellent help Miss Goulding has given in organizing an Exhibition of A.—Child Welfare Centre. B.—Model Creche. C.—The two Dais. D.—The healthy baby and E.—The baby drugged with opium, all of which proved such an attractive part of the main Exhibition. She has had a very strenuous time exhibiting from Centre to Centre and the Committee acknowledge with thank the very efficient manner in which she and her nurses worked.

We have to thank the Publicity Committee, i.e., Messrs. P. J. Marzban and J. F. Gennings who in spite of being very busy men devoted a great deal of their time towards our work.

The result of their success can be judged by the overwhelming crowds at all our Centres. They were able to secure the co-operation of all newspapers and Cinemas to give publicity to this movement and their efforts met with considerable success.

We are indebted to the following newspapers:—The Bombay Chronicle, Sani Vartaman, Praja Mitra and Parsi, Indu Prakash, Jam-e-Jamshed, Dyana-Prakash, Lokamanya and Nawakal for having charged 50 per cent. less for all advertisements. Our special thanks are due to the Times of India for having inserted all advertisements throughout the term free of charge.

We have also to thank the Jam-e-Jamshed for the propaganda work that was conducted during and before that Week.

The "Indian Daily Mail," we thank for inserting a half page advertisement free of charge on 26th January.

"HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY A REALITY."

"IS NON-CO-OPERATION DEAD?"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Saba, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 24th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Sunder Lalji will speak on "Hindu Muslim Unity," and Mahatma Bhagwandin on "Is Non-co-operation Dead?" when Maulana Azad Subhani will preside.

MYSORE STATE NEWS.

A strong Committee has been formed with Mr. Raghavendrachar, M.A., as Hon. Secretary to establish a Free Reading Room in Chamrajpet Extension, Bangalore City.

The Karnataka and All-India Assurance Co., Ltd., (which was newly formed and which has not yet commenced business) has resolved to go to liquidation and the Managing Agents Messrs. G. R. Josyer and Co., have been compelled to resign.

Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, Second Member of Council, opened the Coronation Town Hall (built in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar but completed only recently) at Arsikere during his recent visit to that town. The elite of the town were present on the occasion.

The Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce will take place on the 28th instant, when the Executive Committee for the coming year will be elected and the Annual Report and Audited Accounts will be adopted.

The Gollars in Mysore State have clubbed themselves into an Association called the "Yadava Sangham." Prominent members of the community have become office-bearers. The Sangham has been duly registered.

General Meeting of the M.S.C.C.:—An extraordinary general meeting of the Mysore State Congress Committee will be held at its Offices on 25th instant at 4 p.m. for election of a new Executive Committee and office-bearers as some of the members wanted such a re-election.

NAGPUR NOTES.

CHINDWARA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 17.

The sixth session of the District Khilafat Conference of Chhindwara will be held on 28th, 29th and 30th May at Singori, 13 miles from Chhindwara. Mahatmaji, Shrimati Gandhi, Bi Amma, the Ali Brothers Pandit Motilal Nehru, Tapaswi Sundarlal, Sjt. Raghunath Rao and other leaders have been invited to attend and inform the date of arrival. Maulana Azad has made arrangement for conveyance.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET.

During the past week a quieter state of affairs has prevailed throughout the local cotton market. This has been due to few transactions in sale of cotton carts. The rates remained almost unchanged throughout the week and business continued small. A notable feature was a considerable fall in arrivals of cotton carts, other sections showing no particular change. 509 cotton carts arrived in Nagpur cotton market and the prices varied from Rs. 190 to Rs. 196 per khandi of 184 lbs.

WEATHER CONDITION.

The weather in Nagpur has been clear and hot whereas in other parts of the province it has been also occasionally cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops are nearing completion. Scarcity of water is badly felt in parts of Jubbulpore, Raipur, Akola, Amraoti and Yeotmal districts. The price of wheat fell by one seer and that of rice rose by two seers per rupee in Jubbulpore.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

VINITA EXAMINATION.

The following 144 candidates out of 242 have passed the Vinita Examination:—

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Sanskrit-English.—Kadia C K, Choksi C P, Jasani G D, Dave S R, Desai M B, Patwa S F, Patel A J, Patel K F, Patel C J, Patel J C, Patel D D, Patel D R, Patel D D, Patel D R, Patel P S, Patel M D, Patel M S, Patel H B, Patel H V, Patel A H, Bhatt I H, Bhatt U J, Bhatt V M, Mehta R K, Mehta L C, Mehta S M, Shah C M, Shah J G, Shah J K, Shah N D, Sah L S, Shah S M, Shukla M C, Shukla S P, Soni J P, and Selat M H.—(37 out of 60).

Persian-English.—Desai A T.—(1 out of 3).

French-English.—Kinariwala L J, Mehta R M, Vasa R C.—(3 out of 5).

Commerce-English.—Carpenter C N, Gariwala R S, Gawsi M R, Gandhi C H, Gandhi R N, Gandhi H C, Choksi K M, Choksi J G, Jhaveri B K, Jhaveri S C, Jha R G, Thakore K R, Thakor H G, Doctor C S, Teli R M, Tripathi K J, Trivedi C R, Dalal K K, Desai M S, Desai R L, Desai R H, Desai V H, Patel C A, Patel J M, Patel J H, Patel P M, Patel R A, Patel R C, Patel L A, Patel L C, Patel V S, Patel V G, Pathan C R, Parikh S L, Bhatt N S, Mehta D T, Mehta N C, Mehta H K, Marfatia A B, Yoddha C R, Rana P B, Vakil R S, Vyas C P, Vyas H B, Shah A L, Shah K B, Shah K M, Shah C L, Shah C D, Shah J H, Shah J J, Shah J U, Shah J M, Shah J S, Shah Dayabha T, Shah Dipcand T, Shah Dhiraplal T, Shah B V, Shah B C, Shah M L, Shah R P, Shah R D, Shah V H, Shah S B, Shah S M, Shah Shamlal M, Shah S N, Sheth N H, Sheth N L, Sutaria L N, Sutar A Y, and Soni S L.—(72 out of 110).

Commrce-Hindustani.—Vora J V.—(only one)

Weaving-Hindustani.—Dani J V, Pathak R V, Bhatt C V, and Bhatt T P.—(4 out of 5).

Weaving-Marathi.—Desai N B.—(1 out of 2).

Weaving-English.—Joshi H C, Parekh J C, Shah H M.—(3 out of 7).

Tailoring-English.—Thakar B R, Desai J R, Desai N V, Patel C S.—(4 out of 8).

Tailoring-Hindustani.—Shah K C.—(1 out of 6).

SURAT CENTRE.

Sanskrit-English.—Nanavati A T, Patel K H, Shroff K N.—(3 out of 5).

Carpentery-English.— Badami G H.—(1 out of 4).

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Sanskrit-English.—Dokshit K B, Bhatt G G, Mashruwala M I, (Miss) and Mehta M M. (All 4).

Commerce-English.—Atmaram-Bhukhanwala M M, Japi P K, Trivedi A V, Shah R M, and Shah S M.—(5 out of 6).

Music-English.—Kapadia R T, Desai B V, Desai L N, and Bhatt D B.—(All 4).

VALUABLE CONGRESS LITERATURE.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, writes:—

A number of copies of the report of the Congress Sub-Committee to enquire into the Martial Law occurrences in the Punjab in 1919 as well as the evidence are available for sale. This report and evidence as is well known are most valuable records and of great permanent interest. They were originally published at the following prices: Report Rs. 2/- Evidence Rs. 5/-, or both together Rs. 6/-. In order to clear off the remaining copies a very great reduction has been made and the Report is now offered for 8 annas and the Evidence for Re. 1/- or both Re. 1/8 postage extra. I trust our countrymen all over the country will take advantage of this unique offer. Orders should be sent to the Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

We have also got some copies of the Civil Disobedience Committee's report published originally at Rs. 4/- Various reprints of this report have been published but none of them contain the charts and plans which the original edition contains. The book has been the basis of a great controversy and many persons will doubtless desire to keep it. The original edition, bound and with charts etc., is now offered for 8 annas besides postage. Orders should be sent to the Secretary, All India Congress Committee, 107 Hewett Road, Allahabad.

DEPT. OF DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In view of the fact that the Department of the Director of Industries is to be closed, Government have recently issued orders that the work in connection with the supply of information to the public regarding mines and minerals and with the administration of the Indian Mines Act should be retransferred to the Department of the Director of Agriculture."

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would request the courtesy of your columns for a reply to the criticism of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme by Mr. Wright, a retired Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Government, in a paper recently read by him before the East India Association.

The full text of his paper has not yet been published. But the scrappy summary that has appeared affords an indication of the main trend of his criticism. His case is that the scheme has been inadequately examined, that it is fraught with disaster owing to an apprehended avulsion of the river, and that it is likely to cost infinitely more than has been estimated.

Now, I am much more nearly interested in the Sukkur Barrage Scheme than its critics. I belong to that part of the country which is to be affected by the scheme. Though I have no pretensions to any professional or technical knowledge on the subject, I can claim a first hand and intimate acquaintance with the local conditions. I have been following the controversy on the subject with the keenest interest. I have given the scheme the most careful and prolonged consideration, and I am thoroughly convinced of its utility and entertain no misgivings as to its prospects of success.

I should have thought that the Sukkur Barrage Scheme scarcely needed any justification at this time of day. It has been before the public for very many years. It has been examined in all its aspects by various authorities. It has been approved by the Government of Bombay and by the Government of India, and has been finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I thought that the question had been at last laid at rest. But I am surprised at the present belated attempt to revive it.

Before dealing with the objections to the scheme, it may not be amiss to describe the nature and purpose of the Barrage.

First, as to the nature of the Barrage. The Barrage is really a great river regulator composed of a masonry bridge with sluices or gates across the river Indus, and designed for the purpose of raising and maintaining the level of the water at a certain desired elevation. It is to be constructed on a site three miles below the gorges between Rohri and Sukkur. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the original site selected in 1909 was at some distance above the gorges. That site was chosen because it had a rocky foundation, which was then considered necessary for a barrage. But it was subsequently found that the rock at that place was porous and thin and possibly unable to sustain the structure. At the same time, experience of Egypt and other places showed that barrages could be constructed on sandy foundations as well. Further, it was found that the construction of a barrage at the site above the gorges was liable to obstruct the flow of water into the gorges, and thus to make the river burst its banks and change its course. To prevent this, it would have been necessary to construct protective works for miles upstream at great expense. For these reasons it was decided to select the present site. This site is three miles below the gorges. There is thus no obstruction to the free flow of the water into the gorges. After the river emerges from the gorges, it steadies down until it flows quite evenly at the present site of the Barrage. In the three mile length from the gorges to the site of the Barrage, the banks of the river all along have not undergone any change. This is, therefore, the natural channel of the river. Further, at the present site of the Barrage, there is a natural bar in the river which regulates the flow of the water. And it is on this bar that the Barrage is to be constructed, with its pavement slightly lower than the level of the natural bar. On the other hand, the site could not be lower than the present one, as the course of the river beyond that point again becomes uncertain and would need extensive works to guide it. All these circumstances clearly indicate the present site of the Barrage as the ideal site for that structure.

Next, as to the purpose of the Barrage. Its main object is to provide an enhanced and assured supply of water throughout the year for the largest possible area in the province. It is intended not only to improve the supply in the existing canals by their conversion from inundation into perennial, but also to provide an additional supply by the construction of new canals on both banks of the river. At present the irrigational conditions in Sind are most defective. The supply of the existing canals depends on the rise of the river. But the rise of the river is generally capricious and often disappointing. The supply of the canals is, therefore, inconstant and inadequate. Add to this the great drain on the supply of the river likely to result from the Sutlej Project in the Punjab. This is calculated further to prejudice the irrigational supply in Sind. The only means of providing a satisfactory supply of water for the Province is the maintenance of a proper and constant level in the canals for the purpose of an adequate and perennial flow, and the provision of an additional supply by the construction of new canals with a sufficient and constant supply. The only means of achieving this is the construction of a barrage or regulator below the Sukkur-Rohri gorges for the purpose of raising and maintaining the level of the river at a height sufficient to provide an adequate and assured supply to all the existing canals and a further sufficient and certain supply to new canals on both banks.

Thus, the results of the Barrage will be many and great. The present canals will be converted from inundation into perennial. In addition, new perennial canals will be opened on both banks. By working the gates of the Barrage, silt accumulations will be prevented at the heads of the canals. The increase in the amount of water will not only give an ampler supply to the present area under cultivation, but will also provide water for a much larger area lying waste at present. Thus, an abundant and assured supply of water will be provided throughout the year for the largest possible area in Sind. The culturable area will be immensely increased. About seven million acres will be brought under cultivation, as against the present area of about three and a half million acres. Increase cultivation will mean increased income to the people and increased revenue to the State. The general results will be an increase in trade and industry, in railway traffic, in customs and in income-tax receipts. In short all round prosperity will follow in the wake of the Barrage.

I now come to the main objections that have been raised against the scheme.

It is first urged that the Barrage by itself is liable to cause a diversion of the river. It is alleged that the damming of the river will result in the flooding of the city and a deflection of the course of the river. This objection is sufficiently met both by the nature and position of the Barrage. In the first place, the Barrage is not a solid dam altogether blocking the flow of the water. It is a bridge with gates to allow and regulate the flow of water through them. As soon as the river reaches a moderate flood level, the barrage will be entirely opened, and will practically have no effect in raising the natural level of the river. At the lower stages of the river the proper level can always be regulated and maintained with the greatest accuracy and and certainty. In the second place, the Barrage is to be constructed three miles below the gorges between Sukkur and Rohri. Now, as I have already shown, this is an ideal site for the Barrage. There is no obstruction to the free flow of the water into the gorges. After the river leaves the gorges, it flows steadily for about three miles till it reaches the present site of the Barrage. In this three miles length, the banks of the river have not undergone any change. This is, therefore, the natural channel of the river. Further, at the present site of the Barrage, there is a natural bar in the river which regulates the flow of the water, and it is on this bar that the Barrage is to be constructed. Hence, the supposed avulsion of the river is a mere bogey, and not a reasonable cause for anxiety.

It is next contended that the Sukkur Barrage is premature without the Rohri Canal. The objectors admit that the Sukkur Barrage is a necessity, but urge that the Rohri Canal should precede it. But the opening of the Rohri Canal without the Sukkur Barrage would prejudicially affect the supply of all the existing canals on the Right Bank end of the Nara System. The water supply in those canals is already deficient and can ill bear any further decrease. The Rohri Canal itself might be a failure without the Sukkur Barrage. For, with the present deficient level of the river, and no means of scouring the river bed in front of it, it might be silted up very soon at its head. On the other hand, the Barrage will raise the level of the river, and provide means of scouring the river bed, and thus improve the supply in the present canals and provide additional water for new canals, and make possible the construction of the Rohri Canal itself. Besides, the Rohri Canal, without the Barrage, would only be an inundation canal, and would give flow and lift water for the kharif only. But the Rohri Canal, with the Barrage, will be a perennial canal, and will give flow water for both kharif and rabi. Now, the supply for kharif and rabi will be nearly the same. But, as rabi crops require much less water than kharif crops, the rabi cultivation will be nearly double the kharif cultivation. The ground on which the suggestion for the prior construction of the Rohri Canal is based is that project will be ready and productive at an early date, whereas the Barrage will not be complete and remunerative for a long time. To this contention, the reply has already been given. The Rohri Canal, without the Barrage, will only reduce the already deficient supply in the canals on the Right Bank and on the Nara System, and even have a poor supply itself owing to the present defective level of the river and to the drain on its supply due to the Sutlej Project in the Punjab. And, if it were made to work first without the Barrage, it would require entire remodelling at great expense as soon as the Barrage was ready. Hence, far from the Rohri Canal being a successful work without the Barrage, it might, by itself, be a failure and a disaster to the province as a whole. On the other hand, the Barrage, with the Rohri Canal, is not only practicable but necessary for the general irrigational improvement of the Province.

Another objection raised against the scheme is its alleged financial unsoundness. It is represented that the cost of the work has been enormously underestimated. To this contention, I may reply that the estimates have been prepared with the greatest circumspection, and every care has been taken to ensure their correctness. Estimates are not actuals, and the two can never wholly correspond. All that skill and care can do is to make the approximation as close as possible. And we have every reason to believe that this has been done in the present case.

I have been at some pains to show the real nature, purpose and prospects of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, as error and prejudice die-hard, and can never be assailed too often. I have laboured the case for the scheme for the purpose of allaying any misgivings that may have been caused in the minds of those that are not fully conversant with the real facts and circumstances of the case.—Yours, etc.

GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.

Queen's College,
Mahableshwar, May 16th.

HUGO STINNES LAST ADVICE.

Shortly before his death, Herr Hugo Stinnes called his family about him and said:—

"Remember, no quarrels. To each one your place has been assigned. There shall be no divergent interests. If any question arises, your mother shall be the final arbiter.

You are united to build. What I have gathered I consider merely as a foundation for the structure you, and those who come after you, will erect. Let no personal considerations sway you from the goal. Marriages must not interfere and must not disrupt family unity. As you have been together with me, so you will be together after I am gone."

HOW TO COMBAT THE MOSQUITO.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee sends us the following extracts from the American "Review of Reviews," which will be read with interest:—

The mosquito must go! There is no question about it—at least as far as Madras Anopheles is concerned—for a clear case has been proved against her as being guilty of transmitting to mankind the parasite which causes that dread disease, malaria. But it is one thing to pronounce sentence and quite another to execute judgment. Since the larvae of mosquitoes require stagnant water where they hatch, closely enough oxygen to breathe, they can be killed by anything which covers the surface of the wated where they hatch, closely enough to prevent their obtaining access to the air. A film of oil will do this and the "oiling" of ponds and ditches has proved a preventive measure of enormous value. There are objections to the use of oil in many cases, however, even aside from the expense of the material and of the labor required to apply it. The use of fishes which feed upon the larvae has also been recommended, and this method is effective within certain obvious limits.

A third method free from these objections has recently been proposed namely the growing of water-plants capable of excluding the air from the larvae. [illegible] one plant is known adapted to this purpose, but a particularly attractive one is exhibited at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Botanical Gardens. This is the azolla [illegible] a water-fern with leaves so small that it needs a microscope to perceive its beauties in detail. When thus examined it is seen that they contain minute cells of air which support the plant in the water. "water-wings" do a bather, so that the upper surface is quite dry. Mats of the azolla float on the water, looking like beautifully woven rugs of soft red and green tints. These masses often contain thousands of the tiny floating plants, which are dark red at their edges, shading down to green at the centre.

Since the azolla reproduces itself not only by spores, but by direct buddings of progeny from the parent cell it multiplies with great rapidity. Curator H. Graves of the Botanical Gardens states that this plant has been used to prevent the propagation of mosquitoes both in Panama and in Germany. It may be seen in the terminal pond of the brook which adorns the Gardens.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM'S DONATION.

BIJAPUR MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION.

At a public meeting of Muslims in Bijapur, the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Mahomedans of Bijapur held on 9th May, in Jumma Masjid offers its heartiest thanks to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Baronet for the generous donation of ten lakhs of rupees given to the Bombay University for the Higher Education of Muslim youths and earnestly prayers to the Almighty God for his long life and prosperity.

JUBILEE HANDICAP BETTING.

LONDON, May 18.

The Jubilee Handicap betting was 9/2 Parth, 3/1 Verdict, 6/1 Soldumen, Twelvepointer ran. Won by short head same distance separating second and third.

The place betting was evens Verdict, 7/4 Soldumeno, Parth proportionate.

In the Jubilee handicap omit Marvex, otherwise starters were identical with probables.

On settling down Waygood led from Soldumeno followed by Clochnaben, Parth, Verdict and Twelvepointer. Turning into straight Waygood still held the command from Soldumeno followed by Parth, Twelvepointer and Verdict. A furlong from home Parth was slightly in front and in a desperate finish held Verdict at bay.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 18.

The cricket match between Lancashire and South Africans at Manchester was witnessed by 12,000 people. Weather was glorious. South Africans were all out for sixty. Richard Tyldesley took 7 for 28 and Parkin 3 for 28. Lancashire scored 246 for 5, Watson contributing 100 not out and sharp 53.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—In the Association Football Match England defeated France by three goals to one.—Reuter.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

DISTINCTIONS, CERTIFICATES AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, writes:—

"Examinations for the distinctions of Bhishagvar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, and for the certificates of Bhishak, Rasa Vaidya and Upa-Vaidya, also for female students of Paricharika and Savika will begin on Thursday (the 19th June, 1924) in the Hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees to the Registrar, at least a fortnight before the date of the examination.

Those appearing from other institutions should send in with their applications, certificates of particulars about their studies.

Admissions for the new students (males and females) will take place after due test from Monday (the 30th June, 1924), to Wednesday the 2nd July 1924.

Lectures will begin on Thursday the 3rd July, 1924.

Full particulars of the curriculam and the examinations will be supplied on application with postage stamps of annas two only."
(Advertisement).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, May 19, 1924.

DEFENDER OF KUT.

The death of General Charles Townhend, which is announced by Reuter's this morning, recalls one of the stirring exploits of the Indian Army under a gallant officer as well as as one of the greatest disasters to British arms and prestige. The discomfiture in the Gallipoli peninsula in August 1915 and the apprehension of the probable failure of the Dardanelles venture made the British Government long for some dramatic victory in Mesopotamia. The triumph of Townshend encouraged the idea of an advance to Baghdad. General Nixon, in command of the Mesopotamia forces, when consulted, intimated in October that though he was strong enough to open the road to Baghdad and take it before the Turks were reinforced, he could not hold it. The military experts considered that if Baghdad was to be held, the army in Mesopotamia must be reinforced by two divisions. But political ambition prevailed over military considerations and General Nixon was ordered on October 31 to advance on Baghdad although no reinforcements could be sent to him.

In the meanwhile Townshend had pushed a large part of his force from Kut to Aziziya and, owing to the isolation of his force, the length of his communications and the inefficiency of water transport, apart from the fact that troops were tired and all his units were short of establishment, entertained serious misgiving about further advance. But he had orders to advance and on November 11, he began his advance and at Ctesiphon his force was compelled to retreat until it reached Kut on December 3. Worse was still to follow. Instead of being allowed to retreat further, he was ordered to halt at Kut though a seige of the town was inevitable and on the 8th it did begin. Thus a skilful general, after a brilliant advance to Kut-el-Amara, was forced against his will to attempt an impossible feat and, after a no less skilful retreat, was compelled to withstand a seige. This seige he and his intrepid troops withstood for 143 days and they surrendered only after the supplies were exhausted and it had become obvious that relief could not reach them in time to save the position. For this humiliation General Townshend was not responsibel and he surrendered to a gallant foe.

There is no need now to refer to the responsibility for the advance to Ctesiphon or to the ignorance of the British Staff as to exact strength of the Turks which enabled them to bring up such heavy reinforcements at the psychological moment as to enforce an expensive retirement on the part of General Townshend's force and lead to the series of events which ended disastrously in the surrender of Kut. What ever the pressure from the civil authorities in England, prompted as they were by political consideration, General Nixon failed to exercise due caution which was the more necessary in view of Townshend's warning that the advance ought not to be undertaken unless he were reinforced by at least another division. It is, of course, quite a different matter whether Townshend himself protested strongly enough and it is certainly arguable whether he was justified in contending that being a subordinate he had no business to repeat his protest. However that may be, a hazardous expedition resulted in the sacrifice of Townshend and his ten thousand men. The fall of Kut struck a tremendous blow to the prestige of British arms but it had one good effect in that the strong feeling roused by it led to the institution of a famous enquiry into the operations in Mesopotamia by an Act of Parliament, with its more famous findings and the resultant resignation of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the advent of Mr. Montagu to power at the India Office. General Townshend himself was treated as a prisoner of war in characteristically humane and handsome manner by the Turks and he ended his war career most appropriately by playing a prominent part in the negotiation for the Armistice between the Allies and the Turks.

TARAKESHWAR.

The account of happenings at Tarakeshwar which has been wired by the Associated Press will be read with the greatest concern throughout the country. Tarakeshwar is a well-known place of Hindu pilgrimage in Bengal endowed by the public. Every Hindu pilgrim is, therefore, entitled to offer prayers in the temple without obstruction or molestation of any kind. For some time there have been complaints not only that the temple funds have not been properly managed but also that the pilgrims, especially women pilgrims, have been the victims of annoyance and insult, not to speak of the high-handed treatment meted out to the villagers living on temple estates. Allegations of even graver character have been made against the Mahant and his followers. Inquiries into these allegations were recently made on the spot by Deshbandhu Das and other officials of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The "Servant" of Calcutta thus summarises the findings of the Committee:

(1) The Mahant lives in a palace which contrasts vividly with the shabby looking temple; (2) a reign of terror exists at Tarakeshwar; (3) the local people dare not speak against the Mahant as that "would endanger their life and property" and (4) residents and female pilgrims desire protection "against the agents of the Mahant Maharaj." According to Subhas Babu's report, the charges against the Mahant fall under four heads:—(1) against his private character; (2) against his treatment of tenants; (3) against his treatment of pilgrims, including various kinds of exactions, and (4) "utter callousness towards the convenience of women pilgrims" in not providing suitable bathing and sanitary arrangements. He also stated that the immediate problem was 'to abolish all illegal and enforced payments, provide for the convenience of pilgrims and ensure the safety and honour of lady pilgrims.'"

Realising the strength of the agitation for public control of the temple property and his own removal the Mahant agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Deshbandhu Das. The main terms of the award of Deshbandhu Das were that the Mahant should be left in undisturbed possession of what he regarded as his own personal property and that the control of the temple and its property should be vested in a Committee which may either remove or retain him in his present position. We are informed by Deshbandhu Das that the Mahant accepted the award but that on the day previous to the former's departure for Bombay he repudiated his previous undertaking, relying on support of which the source it is not difficult to discover. He thus challenged the progressive forces in the Hindu community and compelled the Deshbandhu to issue the following appeal to Bengal:—

"The Tarakeshwar affairs have already engaged the care and attention of the people of Bengal. Two issues—one immediate and the other of a far-reaching character,—are involved in this momentous fight. Independent enquiries have confirmed the worst suspicions of the atrocities perpetrated. Should the present occupant be allowed to remain the Mohunta of this religious shrine? Next, are not the temple and the vast properties attached to the temple and managed by the Mohunta dedicated to the worship of God and the care and comfort of the pilgrims? These two questions must be solved. It now seems that any reasonable settlement with the present occupant on any of these issues is impossible. The only remedy for the people is to offer Satyagraha. Will the young men of Bengal shrink from this sacred duty?" It is for the Hindu community to assert itself and see that the two questions presented to it by Deshbandhu Das are satisfactorily solved.

MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

The Government of India's communique regarding the scope of the enquiry which they have initiated into the working of the Government of India Act has let the cat out of the bag. As suspected all the while by the Indian public, the enquiry is now seen to be restricted almost entirely to discovering "the feasibility and possibility of any advance within the Act," to quote the exact phraseology employed by Sir Malcolm Hailey in February last. The Simla communique merely adopts a slightly different phraseology to indicate the same thing. Sir M. Hailey clearly explained in his speech in the Assembly, what he meant by the phrase "advance within the Act." He stated that the "advance" was to be made "by the use of the Rule-making power provided by Parliament under the State." The Government of India recently gave a demonstration of the possibility of "advance" by this method by strengthening enormously the Viceroy's powers of certification by an alteration in the Rules. The Rules under the Act are no doubt capable of vast improvement and modification, but if any "advance" is made thereby it will be almost entirely by the bureaucracy and not the democracy. If any one still entertains any hopes of a modification of the Act itself, apart from the Rules, let him read carefully the final paragraph of the Simla communique wherein it is distinctly stated that the question of "policy and expediency" underlying the Act does not come within the scope of the enquiry. Who in India has ever demanded an enquiry into the mere working of the machinery of the Constitution? The demand, whether of the Nationalist Party or the "Liberal" Party or the "Conventionist" Party, has been for a change in the entire machinery and not merely of a fly-wheel here or a screw there.

The communigue, it is true, does not exclude the possibility of some amendment of the Act as a result of the findings of the Committee, but it is clearly stated that the amendments will be such only "as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections"—that is to say, they will remove only some mechanical flaws and leave the machinery as a whole intact. Between such an enquiry and the one contemplated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald there is as much difference as there is between gilt and gold. Mr. MacDonald promises that the enquiry will set India on the road to Dominion Status. Is an enquiry which does not contemplate any radical change in the machinery of administration, which leaves the question of the policy underlying the constitution unsurveyed and which is confined only to rectifying some minor mechanical flaws, calculated to achieve the purpose which Mr. MacDonald has in view? Either Mr. MacDonald has been completely hood-winked or he is not serious when he asks Indians to pin their faith to the enquiry and to trust to himself and the Labour Party to set matters right for India. The enquiry undertaken by the Government of India, it is patent, is a device merely to save time and throw dust into the eyes of the Labour Government and the British public. Its main purpose is to strengthen the hands of the reactionaries by recommending that any advance beyond a slight change in the rules is uncalled-for and "dangerous." It is amazing that so shrewd an observer as Mr. MacDonald, with all his knowledge of the ways of the Indian bureaucracy, should allow himself to be befooled by the latter.

Notes of the Day.

Ahmedabad follows Bombay.

Ahmedabad has not been slow in following the example of Bombay in honouring itself by honouring the Mahatma. Barring one dissentient vote the Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to present an address of welcome to the Mahatma on behalf of the city demonstrating once again to the world that the removal of the Mahatma from the people for two years has only brought him nearer to their hearts. No city in India has a greater reason to be proud of the Mahatma than Ahmedabad. But this fact makes it the more imperative that Ahmedabad should lead the way to other cities by a more vigorous prosecution of the national prgramme. It has an opportunity of giving practical proof of its sincere devotion to the programme by subscribing the bulk, if not the whole, of the amount required for the purse of ten lakhs which is to be presented to the Mahatma on behalf of Gujarat. It is rich enough to do so, if only it has the will.

Rights of Asiatics.

An overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives, U. S., is reported to have rejected President Coolidge's advice and adopted the proposal to make Japanese exclusion effectual from July 1st. Looking to the prevailing anti-Asiatic and particularly anti-Japanese feeling in the Senate, one may be sure that an equally overwhelming majority of that chamber too will follow suit. It is a pity that the U. S. legislators do not realise the gravity of the issues involved in the insensate step they are proposing to take. They are taking an undoubtedly exaggerated view of the evil they fear. As will be seen from the following same comment of the New York "Nation", the so-called Japanese "menace" exists only in their heated imagination:

"Congress has acted like a group of silly school-boys or temperamental prima donnas in dealing with the clause in the Johnson bill which excludes Japanese immigration entirely. The Japanese Ambassador, after various previous protests, wrote a last-minute letter to Mr. Hughes in which he pointed out frankly the resentment which the policy would produce in his country, where there are statesmen as touchy as our own. The letter was in no sense a threat; it was an approach to that open diplomacy which the world must substitute for existing ridiculous subterfuges if nations are ever to understand one another. Congress, however, was ruffled; it saw our national sovereignty invaded. The House rushed the immigration bill through, 326 to 71. In the Senate special action on the Japanese clause was taken by reason of an amendment designed to continue the present "gentlemen's agreement" instead of total exclusion. Schoolboy Shortridge of California rose in dissent, while Prima Donna Lodge of Massachusetts invegled against the Japanese protest as a "veiled threat." The amendment was lost, 76 to 2. The merits of the immigration bill as a whole, or of total Japanese exclusion, have been forgotten in a burst of congressional petulance. Incidentally, the "Japanese menace" in America is a myth. In our issue of February 27 we noted that under the "gentlemen's agreement" the net immigration in the fifteen years from 1909 to 1923 had been only 8,631. One of our readers has written to say that, despite this, our Japanese population increased more than that during the period. It did; the census shows an increase (due to births in this country) of 38,853 Japanese between 1910 and 1920. In a nation of 110,000,000 persons is that a cause for alarm?"

If the Japanese "menace" is a myth, the Indian "menace" in U. S. is a more grotesque myth still. Though India is at present helpless to ward off the blow aimed at her, she hopes that Japan will not take the insult lying down. As pointed out by Maulana Mohamed Ali in his message to the Tokyo journal, Japan's cause is India's cause and in any attempt Japan makes to vindicate the rights of Orientals it will have the fullest sympathy of India.

Government and the Sikhs.

Though it is over a month now since the announcement was made that a committee presided over by General Birdwood would be appointed to enquire into the question of Gurdwara reform and the "Kirpan," no progress appears to have been made at all in the matter. This is not to be wondered at, since the Government have failed to take the preliminary steps which were essential for ensuring the success of their plans. As we had observed when the announcement was made, unless and until all the Akalis who are under arrest or in prison for participation in the Gurdwara movement are set at liberty and the ban on the Shiromoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal is removed, no self-respecting Sikh would come forward to co-operate with the Committee. When the Government have as yet shown no inclination to take these two most essential steps, how can they expect the Sikh community to facilitate the work of the Committee? The Government have been pretending that they are ready to arrive at some amicable settlement with the Sikhs and that their hand of friendship will always be kept extended for the Sikhs to grasp. But unless they simutaneously drop the bludgeon which they are carrying under their arm, their professions of friendship will carry little conviction to the Sikhs. Almost all the prominent Sikhs who can speak on behalf of their community on the questions of Gurdwara reform and the "Kirpan" are in prison. If the Committee ignores them, it may as well spare itself the trouble of proceeding with the enquiry. Until the Government give up their present policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hound, the Birdwood Committee will never be able to make any headway. Is statesmanship both at Lahore and Simla so bankrupt that it cannot realise this simple truth?

Sulphur in the Protectionist System.

The recommendation of the Tariff Board that the present duty on sulphur should be removed must be taken to be grounded on the great principle of protectionist tariff-making which requires that all accessories and requisites of industrial development should be free from any needless burdens. To the Tariff Board sufficient justification for their recommendation seems to have been found in the fact that "sulphur is not produced on a commercial scale in India at present, and apparently there is little prospect of such production in the near future." As there is no domestic production to be prejudiced by the removal of the present revenue duty of 15 per cent., the proposal is automatically advantageous to those industries which consume a quantity of sulphuric acid, or which, like match-making, require sulphur in still greater quantities. The manufacture of chemical manures containing sulphur is still in its infancy in this country; and, regrettable as it is, the bulk of what is manufactured in India is exported, though Indian agriculture is in as great a need of such helps to increase production as it well might be. The Board are unable to give exact information as to the reduction in the cost of various chemicals likely to result from a removal of the duty on sulphur; but the sacrifice to public revenues is well under two lakhs,—an insignificant loss in view of the possible advantages to Indian industry as a whole.

Passports.

It goes without saying that stout official opposition will be offered to the resolution which Mr. P. C. Sethna proposes to move in the Council of State urging that the existing passport system be so administered and relaxed as to cause no hardship and that in every case in which a passport is refused the reasons for such refusal be given to the applicant. The former suggestion, of course, will rouse little opposition, because it is always the official contention that the existing passport system causes no hardship. But, the Government will without doubt stoutly resist the suggestion that in every case of refusal of a passport the reasons for such refusal should be communicated to the applicant. The essence of autocracy is unlimited and unrestricted discretion, which in its turn demands immunity from criticism and this immunity can only be secured by a license to do things without having to justify each act. Mr. Sethna should not be surprised if he is told that no official would be willing to serve as a Passport Officer if he has to furnish "reasons" for every refusal of passport by him. Mr. Sethna might reply that he personally would be prepared to administer the system on the lines he has suggested, but Mr. Sethna must know that he and his countrymen are still, in the eyes of the "heaven-born," but children in State-craft. That the passport system as at present administered entails a good deal of hardship and in "political" cases downright injustice, need not be dilated on. The fact is patent to every one, except, of course, to the official world.

Surat Municipality.

The resolution recommending to Government the restoration of the Surat Municipality was adopted by the Local Legislative Council without a division, on the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah giving an assurance on behalf of the Government that they would restore the Municipality. It is nearly eight weeks since the assurance was given and yet there is no indication that the wheels of the official machinery have been set in motion towards the fulfilment of the promise. The delay is naturally causing some concern to the citizens of Surat who have been unjustly deprived of their franchise for more than a year. Mr. Hidayatullah, in deference to the "strong feeling" in the Council, agreed to restore the Municipality, but apparently local officialdom does not seem to be in a hurry to see that the undertaking given by the Minister is promptly carried out. As pointed out by our correspondents, Messrs. Dixit and Mehta, the preparation of the electoral roll cannot be a matter of difficulty, since it was revised only last January and will hold good for a year and therefore can very well be utilised for the purpose of a new election.

Journalist and Emperor.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

"Journalism would be better, thinks the Visible Government League of Oklahoma, if it were made a profession. It proposes to do this by a law requiring journalists to take out a license which could be revoked for misbehaviour. But can one set up a profession merely by requiring its practitioners to procure a license? Pawnbrokers are commonly licensed, but we are not aware that they have thereby obtained recognition for their calling as a profession. And how about dogs? Besides we are not sure that journalism would be benefited by constituting it a profession. Most of the professions have evolved ethical codes that doubtless help some of their practitioners to maintain worthy standards, but they have also developed an excess of dry rot and tradition that is discouraging to the layman. Journalism, with all its faults, is singularly free from pretence, hypocrisy, and humbug. A man may perhaps become a journalist too easily, but he cannot too easily remain one. In this journalism is like many of the callings that are most interesting and worthwhile. A good, even if probably apocryphal, story of the Emperor William has it that he once said scoffingly: "Bah! What diploma does a man require to become a journalist?" "Your Majesty", was the rejoinder, "what diploma does one need to become an emperor?"

QUESTION OF MOSUL.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, May 17.

Constantinople.—The Press comment on the arrival of the British Mosul delegates is moderate in tone though it contends that the restoration of Mosul to Turkey is the only equitable settlement and the only means of securing peace and security for Iraq. Negotiations are opening in a very friendly atmosphere. The British Minister is giving dinner to the Turkish and the British delegates this evening. The prefect of Constantinople will offer a return banquet shortly.

The delegates exchanged credentials this afternoon. The first meeting will take place on Monday.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

PROVISIONS OF ITS RECONSTITUTING BILL.

LONDON, May 17.

The Bill introduced by the Secretaries of States for Colonies and India reconstituting the Imperial Institute and amalgamating the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau with it provides that the Trustees of the Institute shall, henceforth, consist of the Lord President of Council, the First Commissioner of Treasury, Secretaries of State for Colonies, the President of Board of Trade and the Secretary of the Overseas Department, the last named being the responsible Minister. The Board of Governors is to consist of the responsible Minister, one representative each from India, Dominions, Treasury, Board of Trade, Colonial Office, Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Scientific Research and not more than ten representatives of Scientific and Commercial interests including not fewer than three ex-Governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Appointments are to be for three years.—Reuter.

FLIGHT ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

AMERICAN AVIATORS' DISTINCTION.

LONDON, May 17.

Paramushiru (Kurile Island.)—Three American world fliers, by nine hundred miles' flight from Attu, earned the distinction of piloting first aeroplanes across the Pacific. Their faces were lacerated by Arctic winds and snow storms.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL TO WAR.

KING'S VISIT.

LONDON, May 18.

The King and the Queen will visit the Star and Garter Home for the disabled soldiers and sailors at Richmond on July 10th when the Queen will receive from the representatives of the British Women's Hospital and hand over to the Governors the completed building which has been erected by the generosity of the British women at home, in India, British Dominions and Colonies and throughout the world to form the Women's Memorial to the Great War.—Reuter.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND DEAD

DEFENDER OF KUT-EL-AMARA.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Charles Townshend.—Reuter.

[Major-General Sir Charles Townshend, famous British General, was born on February 21st, 1861, and joined the Royal marines in 1881. He served in the Nile Expedition in 1885. He joined the Indian Army in 1892 and greatly distinguished himself by defence of the Chitral Fort during its prolonged siege in 1895. He served for some months in the field during the South African war. He first came to India as a brigade-commander. Before that he served with the Egyptian Army in the conquest of Soudan. In April 1915 he was sent to Mesopotamia to take over the command of the 6th (Indian) Division in that theatre of War. On September 28, he occupied Kut-el-Amara and then advanced towards Baghdad. But he encountered the Turks in superior numbers at Ctesiphon and after severe fighting was obliged to effect a retreat to Kut where he and his force were speedily hemmed in. He made a resolute defence lasting for 143 days and was obliged to capitulate when all supplies were exhausted and all efforts at relief failed. The event, then one of the chief military episodes subsequently developed into a political sensation. The British Government, forced by public opinion, instituted a committee of enquiry to report on the whole affair. The Committee, which included Mr. Montagu, submitted a report on what is popularly known as the "Mesopotamian Muddle," and the debate, on the report, in the House of Commons was the occasion for the famous speech of Mr. Montagu who criticised threadbare the whole transport system in Mesopotamia then obtaining and denounced the system of Governance in India as "too wooden, too inelastic and antediluvian." This created a crisis in the Cabinet and forced Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the then Secretary of State for India, to resign. General Townshend remained a prisoner of war near Constantinople until October 1918, when he acted as intermediary between Turkey and the Allies in adjusting the Armistice. He retired from the Army in 1920, and entered Parliament as member for the Wrekin division of Shropshire (1920-22). He wrote a book on the Mesopotamia Campaign.]

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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BUDDHA JAYANTI.

CELEBRATION AT JUHU.

MAHATMA ON BUDDHISM.

The Triple anniversary of the Birth, Enlightenment and Parinirvana of Bhagwan Buddha was celebrated on Sunday evening at Juhu in the compound of the Bungalow where Mahatma Gandhi lives, in the presence of a large gathering representing all the communities in the city. Hindus Parsis and Moslems all attended the meeting, particularly as it was the first public appearance of the Mahatma. Mahatma Gandhi looked a bit weak and he read out his speech in a low voice, once in Gujarati and then in English. The meeting was an open air one, and a large number of ladies also attended. The Budha's image was kept on a raised dais and beautiful flowers were offered to it.

Mr. K. Natarajan said it was his high privilege to request Mahatma Gandhi to conduct the proceedings on this auspicious occasion. The Budha Society felt itself very fortunate, indeed, more fortunate than on any other occasion, that the Mahatma was able and that he had recovered sufficiently in his health to preside on the occasion, for they could not think of any one else who understood the principles of Buddha better than he. It was their great good fortune, on the third occasion nor the celebration of the triple anniversary of the great Shakya Muni in Bombay, to have the Mahatma amongst them. The Mahatmajis life was dedicated to the cause of the fallen, the oppressed and the depressed, to which Lord Budha had devoted his gracious life twenty-five hundred years ago. He (Mr. Natrajan), as a student of Indian history saw one great principle as the key, which with all vicissitudes and calamities, has as a principle of spirituality running right from the time of Vedas up to this day. The Mahatma was, therefore, continuing the great work which Lord Budha began. It was said that religion had ceased in India. It could never cease. It lived in their memories and subconsciousness of all their beliefs and thoughts and by instinct as it were, since Mahatmaji came upon the scee. Indians recognised him as the authentic voice of the country and enthusiastically followed his lead.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi said:—The only reason for inviting me to preside at this meeting is, I presume, that I am more than most people endeavouring to popularise the truth for which Gautama Buddha lived and died. For, my book knowledge of Buddhism, I am sorry to have to confess, is of the poorest type. It is confined to the fascinating book of Sir Edwin Arnold, which I read for the first time now nearly thirty-five years ago, and one or two books during my brief incarceration in the Yerawda Goal. But that great Buddhist scholar, Professor Kausambi, tells me that the "Light of Asia" gives but a faint idea of Buddha's life, and that at least one incident in the beautiful poem is not to be found in any authoritative original Buddhist work. Perhaps some day the learned Professor will give us the results of his ripe scholarship in the shape of a reliable story of Buddha's life for the ordinary Indian reader.

WHAT IS BUDDHISM?

For the moment, however, I would like to tell the meeting what I believe about Buddhism. To me it is a part of Hinduism. Buddha did not give the world a new religion; he gave it a new interpretation. He taught Hinduism not to take but to give life. True sacrifice was not of others but of self. Hinduism resents any attack upon the Vedas. It regarded the new interpretation as such attack. Whilst, therefore, it accepted the central truth of Buddha's teaching, it fought against Buddism regarded as a new and anti-Vedic cult.

It has become the fashion nowadays in some quarters to say that India's downfall dates from her acceptance of Buddha's teachings. It is tantamount to saying that love and piny, if sufficiently practised, will degrade the world. In other words, according to the critics, evil should triumph in the end. It is my unalterable belief that India has fallen not because it accepted Gautama's teachings, but because it failed to live up to it. The priest has ever sacrificed the prophet. Vedas to be divine must be a living word, ever growing, ever expanding and ever responding to new forces. The priest clung to the letter, and missed the spirit.

GAUTAMA'S GIFT TO THE WORLD.

But we need not despair. The reformation that Buddha attempted has not yet had a fair trial. Twenty-five hundred years are nothing in the life of the world. If the evolution of force takes aeons, why should we expect wonders in the evolution of thought and conduct? And yet the age of miracles is not gone. As with individuals, so with nations. I hold it to be perfectly possible for masses to be suddenly converted and uplifted. Suddenness is only seeming. No one can say how far the leaven has been working. The most potent forces are unseen, even unfelt, for long. But they are working none the less surely. Religion to me is a living faith in the supreme Unseen Force. That Force has confounded mankind before, and it is bound to confound us again. Buddha taught us to defy appearances and trust in the final triumph of Truth and Love. This was his matchless gift to Hinduism and to the world.

He taught us also how to do it, because he lived what he taught. The best propaganda is not pamphleteering, but for each one of us to try to live the life we would have the world to live.

MANI JINVIJAYAJI.

Mani Jinvijayaji said the Budha lived in India 2500 years ago and though

(Continued on next page.)

A PROCESS OF CONVERSION.

INHERENT MERIT OF SATYAGRAHA.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND WARNING.

MAHATMAJI ON VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

When the representative of "The Chronicle" called at Mahatmaji's residence at Juhu on Saturday evening Mahatmaji was engaged in discussions with the Swarajist leaders who included Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Munje and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. There were also Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Das present at the Conference.

When the discussions were over our representative was given to understand that a statement on the Council question would be issued to the Press in the course of the week.

Mahatmaji had had also long conversations with the members of the Vaikom Satyagrah deputation who were present at the interview Mahatmaji granted to our representative and in the course of which Mahatmaji made a statement on the Vaikom movement.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

Our representative asked: "Are you in a position to make any statement about your discussions with the deputation that has come to you from Vaikom?

Mahatmaji replied in slow accents: "I think that our discussions are now practically closed and I am satisfied that the movement has been carried on by the organisers in an orderly and non-violent manner. The steadiness with which they have conducted it has drawn the attention of the whole of the Indian public. All this is certainly to the good. But after having fully discussed with the friends from Vaikom the position I still entertain the opinion that Satyagrah should be confined to the Hindus only and that too as far as possible to the volunteers drawn from Kerala and at the most from the Madras Presidency. Satyagrah in its intensest form goes deeper and therefore necessarily covers a very small surface. Let me make my meaning clear. The purer the organisers the stronger and more effective is their Satyagrah; and therefore when organisers of Satyagrah extend the boundary line it is really an admission of one's weakness—weakness not of the cause but of the persons organised. I think I have said sufficiently in the pages of "Young India" to show why non-Hindus cannot possibly offer Satyagrah in respect of a religious question which is exclusively Hindu. I believe that my friends have seen the force of my argument. If I could possibly persuade the Christian and Mahomedan sympathisers who had gone to jail as Satyagrahis I will ask them to tell the authorities that they offered Satyagrah in error and that therefore if the authorities intended to discharge them they might do so because they would not court arrest in the cause of the untouchable Hindus. I am deliberately using the term untouchable Hindus because I understand that in the Syrian Christians of Malabar there are untouchable Christians also. But as the present Satyagrah is not being offered in behalf of the untouchable Christians the sacrifice of Messrs. Joseph, Sebastian and Abdur Rahim carries no merit with it.

THE SIKH KITCHEN.

So far as the Sikh kitchen is concerned I am convinced that it is not only out of place but it is harmful to the cause and to the self-respect of the people of Kerala.

Harmful to the cause because it weakens the strength of the sacrifice of the volunteers and it must unnecessarily irritate that portion of the orthodox Hindus who are hostile to the reform.

It is harmful to the self-respect of the Kerala people because unthinkingly they partake of the food distributed by the Sikh friends. It can only be regarded as charity. I cannot but regret that a large number of people who are well able to feed themselves should feed themselves at the kitchen and unwillingly be partakers of charity of which they do not stand in need. And this I say irrespective of the fact whether Sikhs be regarded as a part of the Hindu society or not. I would expect the Kerala friends to have self-respect and courage enough courteously to decline such assistance even if Sanatani Hindus offered to establish a kitchen. I can conceive the possibility and necessity of such a kitchen in a famine-stricken area where people are starving.

PECUNIARY HELP.

As to the pecuniary help from outside I do retain the opinion that the Kerala friends should neither seek nor receive even if it is offered unsought pecuniary assistance from Hindus or others outside the Madras Presidency. They, only if they so need it, seek the pecuniary assistance from the Hindus of the Madras Presidency. Of course, the Kerala people distributed all over India are bound, if they approve of the struggle, to send all the financial assistance that they can to the organisers of the movement.

SATYAGRAH AND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

My friends asked me whether I had expressed an opinion to the effect that the Kerala Congress Committee should not have taken up the question. My answer to them was that if the question should have been taken up at all the Congress Committee should have been the first body to take it up; because it is pledged to bring about the removal of untouchability by all peaceful and legitimate means. But the Congress taking it up cannot and does not mean that non-Hindus can or ought to participate in Satyagrah. They can only give their moral support.

I have no doubt whatsoever that if the organisers continue the struggle in the same peaceful manner as they have done, accept the restrictions which I have suggested and if they are thinking of sustaining the struggle for an indefinite period their efforts must be crowned with success. I cannot, however, lay too much stress upon the fact that Satyagrah is a process of conversion and therefore the organisers must ever aim at changing the heart of their opponents."

MAHATMA, A CO-OPERATOR?

Question: Have you seen the cable sent by the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in India to the effect that you have decided to take the lead at the next Congress platform for securing majority in the Assembly and the Councils replacing the futile rejection of the Budget by a programme combining co-operation in carrying on the essential services with persistent demands backed by consistent and substantial majorities for the speedy extension and recasting of the reforms and speeding up of Indianisation including the Army?

In view of such deliberate misrepresentation prompted by a desire to discredit the Swarajists in particular and the Indian national movement in general and in view of the thick ignorance which prevails in England regarding the real aims of the movement, don't you think that an Indian bureau should be established in England for the dissemination of truth regarding India? Have you revised your views since Nagpur? If the expense of maintaining such a bureau will be too heavy, should not a small subsidy be paid from the Congress funds to some individual who is willing to undertake the work?

Answer: "I did see the cablegram but I thought that nobody would attach the slightest importance to it or credit me with the views about co-operation such as are imputed to me in the cable. As I have said so often I am personally eager and anxious to offer co-operation, but I am more eager and more anxious to strengthen the forces of non-cooperation till there is the slightest possible indication of a change of heart of which hitherto I have seen no sign whatsoever.

PUBLICITY BUREAU.

I retain the same views about a publicity bureau to be maintained or subsidised in London for the purpose of contradicting misstatements that may appear in the British Press. I am still of opinion that no misrepresentation or misstatement can possibly do us any harm if we are ourselves strong and sound. Conversely no patronising or favourable notice of our demands in the British or the Foreign Press can be of any avail to us if we are ourselves weak, disorganised and not prepared to give battle to the Government. Therefore every rupee that we can spare I would utilise for the Khaddar propaganda, for national schools and for other parts of the constructive programme.

"SATYAGRAH MIGHT DEGENERATE."

Question: You must have seen that resort to so-called Satyagrah is becoming frequent in the country not only in connection with political grievances but purely religious or social as well? Don't you think that there is danger of the abuse of this weapon and Duragrah instead of Satyagrah being practised for illegitimate ends? Can you lay down any rules for Satyagrahis at least those who follow the Congress lead?

Mahatmaji in reply said:: Yes, I agree that there is some danger of Satyagrah degenerating into an evil force and therefore becoming harmful. Abuse of a good thing is always possible especially of a force so powerful and subtle as Satyagrah. I think in my discussion of Satyagrah at Vaikom I have discussed in a cursory manner its fundamentals. But I accept your suggestions and as soon as I have a little leisure I hope to draw the rules which in my opinion are binding upon every Satyagrahi.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

PROHIBITION ORDER AND SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN May 17.

The Satyagrahis are marching on as usual. Fuller details of the conference the oppositionist leaders had with the Dewan at Trivandrum, show that they had urged that the non-caste Hindus should be kept beyond 64 paces' distance from the temples, that Government were to blame for having fixed prohibition boards nearer to the temple than they originally were, and that Satyagrahis were taking an undue advantage of leniency shown them by the authorities the Dewan replied them that while he understood their position regarding the distance pollution he had to recognise the necessity for the changing old usages to suit the present altered conditions. The oppositionist leaders also paid their respects to His Highness the Maharaja to whom they presented a memorial. His Highness replied them that Government would do what they considered necessary.

The Police have replaced the temporary pandal with pucca sheds to protect the policemen at four picquets from rain and wind during the monsoon. The Satyagrahis have also decided to equip themselves with men and money to continue their fight until success is achieved.

Mr. Chittadath Sanku Pillai who spoke at Chengannoor in disobedience of the District Magistrate's prohibition order and was arrested has been convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Abdul Rahim who disobeyed a similar order at Quilon has also been convicted and sentenced to undergo a like term. Mr. Kuruvila Mathew who was arrested has been convicted by the Kottayam District Magistrate and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

Congress deputation is now touring from place to place, and as it tours, workers are received everywhere with great rejoicings and given liberal contributions towards the fund. At Chengannoor as many as seventy volunteers were enlisted. The prohibition order has been served on Mr. Mathunny a prominent worker, who is leading the deputation.

ALLEGED THREAT TO SATYAGRAHIS' RELATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 17.

Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. The Satygraha Publicity Officer reports that he has received information from some places of policemen having visited homes of volunteers offering Satyagraha at Vaikom and threatened their parents and guardians with grave consequences if volunteers were not recalled.

"CLING TO YOUR SOIL."

ADVICE TO BHILS.

MR. [redacted] SS.

The Bhil [redacted] of Mr. C. F. Andrews [redacted] the Bhil Conference.

My message, however, will be very brief; but I hope they will help you in a practical manner. First of all, I would like you to understand that I come not in my own name, but as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He himself would certainly have wished to be present here; because his love for you is very deep indeed and your own love for him is very deep also. But he has been so ill that he is quite unable as yet to take any railway journey. When I consulted him, he urged me very strongly indeed to come here to preside and he gave me a message to deliver to you in person. His message is this, that you should stick to the soil, cling to the land and to land cultivation as much as you possibly can, and remain children of the soil—cultivators and farmers. He himself loves to be called a farmer and a weaver. He would urge you also, while you stay on the land, to take up spinning and weaving in every household, and in this way become independent men and women. With all my heart and soul I commend this message to you, and ask you to think over it well, especially the youngest of you, who are tempted by higher wages to go into the towns and to desert the country.

"GIVE UP" BAD PRACTICES."

The second point, which I wish to mention is this. There are certain bad practices, which are objectionable to every civilised man. Some of them are still practised by you. But, let me tell you, that you are able to give up these without losing your own independence; nay rather, by giving up these bad practices, you will be winning your independence. The following are among these bad practices:—Drinking of intoxicating drinks, and taking of drugs like bhang and opium are always vicious habits. They should be given up entirely, if you desire sincerely to practice self-purification. Again, among certain tribes, the eating of all kinds of flesh, even of dead and diseased animals, has been common. This is a bad custom, and it is certain to lead to evil consequences of disease and death. Thirdly, with regard to your marriage customs, if you wish to enter any organised religious community, it will be necessary for you to regard marriage as a truly religious ceremony and a sacrament which cannot be broken. I do not wish to blame you in any way for any customs, which you have had in the past. They were customs which you inherited from your fathers, but all the same every one of us has to change according to the change of the times in which we live. While mentioning these things, which have been bad customs, and asking you to give them up, at the same time I implore you to keep religiously your good customs and not to give *them* up on any account! Some of these customs are as follows:—you are living in the open air a good, healthy, vigorous life. You are not, therefore, attacked by many of the diseases which are met with in the towns. You also enjoy your free life in the country and possess splendid physical strength. You do not purchase luxuries, but have very simple habits. Your life, on the whole, a contended one, because you live in such good health. Therefore, I implore you, do not change these goods habits for mere greed of money or because in the towns there are other attractions. Believe me, you young men, the country life is ever so much the best the air of the country is far more healthy than that of any town. Even if you get five times the wages in the towns, it is not at all worth throwing away good health in order to get more money. I know that some times the pinch of poverty is very keen indeed, but even this could be relieved by giving up habits of

(Continued on next page.)

PATHAN TER[redacted]

A GROWING [redacted]

CORPORATION'S REQUEST TO GOVT.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was called for on Saturday to consider the Pathan terrorism in the City, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The discussion was opened by Mr. Jamnadas and he dealt with the question in all its aspects. Subsequent speakers laid particular stress on the unwillingness of the Police to grant arms licenses to citizens. The Police Commissioner made a statement and pointed out that it was impossible to arrest all the Pathans as criminals. Mr. Nariman said it was their duty to sort out honest Pathans from dishonest ones and treat them accordingly. There were other Mawalis in the city who were equally a terror to the citizens as the bad Pathans, he said. In the end Mr. Jamnadas' proposition was carried.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the President be authorised to address Government, drawing their attention to the deep anxiety and the serious concern felt by the public of Bombay at the growing insecurity to life and property in the city and its suburbs owing to the Pathan terrorism and demanding from Government and the Legislature Council immediate and effective steps for relieving the situation.

Mr. Jamnadas said among the signatories of the requisition would be found people representing all points of view in the Corporation who had joined together for relieving the situation which had now become well-nigh impossible. The terrorism began some six years ago and since then there have been some violent outbursts in the city which had been duly reported in the Press. These outbursts became more and more frequent and they had hoped they could be got under by the authorities. But it was hoping against hope and although the question had been discussed both in the Press and the platform nothing very effective had yet been done. The public were sorely disappointed and the Pathan terrorism had now become endemic in the city, just as plague. He had often wondered whether they were living on the Western coast of India, or on the Frontier among Afridis, Mashuds and others, who raided villages, looted and carried away people. There was not much difference between the N.W. Frontier and the city of Bombay and its suburbs, so far as Pathan terrorism was concerned. Their raids and outbursts were as frequent as those of the Wazirs on the Frontier. Whether in the public streets, or in their homes, or on the railway stations or trains, whether they were the guardians of law or ordinary citizens they were treated alike—"Your money or your life." It was now felt that the matter should be dealt more strictly than it had been done hitherto. Even the Police had shown that they were keenly alive to the situation, as was done by their late raid on the Nagpada locality. They also knew that one policeman was murdered lately by a Pathan in the city, and people were robbed in broad daylight, even in the Fort and elsewhere. In the suburbs a Marwadi's son was murdered and the father was unable to do anything against the murderers. In the suburbs, ladies were afraid of travelling in the railway trains owing to the terror of these people, unless they were accompanied by some male members. The same sort of insecurity was left some years ago, but had disappeared, and now it had again appeared.

A DANGEROUS TRIBE.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said, he had tried to find out the reason of this Pathan terrorism, but whether the Pathan was employed or unemployed, or whether he was doing some sort of business, he was more or less a terror to the people in his neighbourhood. Whether they worked or not they always asked the citizens either for their money or their lives. The Pathan money-lenders was more than anything, else, for he used intimidation and violence and he had also a subsidiary occupation of brothel-keeping. They knew the case some years ago when a Pathan who had kept a brothel most atrociously ill-treated a woman because she wanted to go away and persecuted her until he murdered her. The present Chief Justice who had tried that case was so visibly affected by the narration of cruelty that he shed tears and said that it was an atrocity of an abnormal kind. As a money-lender the Pathan was, therefore, dangerous for, when his victim was unable to return the money he took a woman. The position of people to defend themselves was more difficult owing to their inability to do so. The people were unarmed and the number of licenses issued was out of proportion to the requirements of the case, and unless Government made up their minds to issue licenses more freely in order to enable people to learn self-defence the situation was not going to be very much improved. The Pathan was not afraid of people, because he knew that his dagger would not be opposed by the pistol of the victim. One wondered where the Pathan got his arms from,—and the Pathans were always well-armed,—and the people would be glad to know what Government had done in the matter.

The terror was so great in the suburbs that lately a meeting was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and that meeting put forward definite proposals to meet the Pathan danger, such as deporting the Pathans, free grant of fire-arms, restricting their ingress into Bombay, and a motion was given by one of the members of the Council to declare the Pathan as a criminal tribe and the attention of the people was thus rivetted on the question. The city of Bombay would like to tell the Government that they should deal with the question more effectively and satisfactorily. Under

(Continued on page 8).

THE MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE.

A "HUSH, HUSH" ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 16.

At last the Government of India have condescended to explain what they are about. The question was raised throughout India as to the precise scope and functions of the departmental enquiry into the working of the Government of India Act, no notice was taken of it. Those few Indians who are in England this summer thought it best to tap the fountain source at the India Office. Questions were put in Parliament by the ex-secretary of State, and Lord Olivier the present incumbent pleaded ignorance. So both India and England were in the dark while the Simla gods were self-complecently proceeding with their own enquiry, irrespective of the criticisms levelled both as regards the constitution of the Committee and its methods. But there was a limit even to their courting of secrecy. Whitehall called aloud wanting light, and out of sheer pressure Simla had to answer. To-day, they have issued a communique setting forth, only in a summarised form, the terms of reference which were addressed by them to local Governments and, incidentally, pointing out the exact stages at which the committee's labours stand at present.

While everywhere, there was ignorance the Government assumed in their communique that there was "some doubt," and this doubt is sought to be cleared by the disappointingly vague statement that the terms of reference were briefly to enquire into the difficulties arising from or the defects inherent in the working of the India Act and the rules thereunder, and to investigate the feasibility and desirablity of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects, consistently with the structure policy, and purpose of the Act. These remedies are to be secured, says the communique, either by action taken under the Act and the rules, or by such amendments of Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections. On the face of it, this statement limits the scope of enquiry too much and does not allow even a ray of hope in the direction of even an improvement of the Act, much less of any expansion.

THE OMINOUS WORDS.

When Sir Malcolm Hailey was expounding the Government position in the Legislative Assembly, with his usual flowery eloquence, we were led to believe that this departmental enquiry, preliminary though it be, to a greater examination would pave the way for liberalisation of reforms and thus tend to remove friction that exists between the Government and the governed. But the written words have now erased even that hope created by spoken words, for we have now before us the ominous words' "consistent with the structure policy and purpose of the Act". The exact interpretations of these expressions differ according to the point of view of person who uses it. But the Committee of enquiry consists of four Europeans and two Indians. How then can you expect even the existing defects to be remedied, on the otherhand there is justifiable apprehension that difficulties, imperfections and defects would only be multiplied, as the result of the enquiry.

Nothing is known as to whether opinions of local Governments on the terms of reference are helpful towards removing those handicaps which are patent in the working of the Reforms. Indeed it is not known whether all local Governments have sent in their replies. However, the Muddiman Committee appointed by the Viceroy had had several sittings and have submitted their report to the Government of India. This Committee has conducted its enquiries only in so far as the Central Government and the Central Legislature are concerned. It has not so far looked into the conditions in provinces. It is therefore presumed that the replies of all local Governments have not been received.

But the Committee directed its attention (we are told to-day so promptly after the submission of report) to the legal and constitutional potentialities of the situation as distinguished from the questions of policy and expedience. As regards legal and constitutional potentialities the big four will, it is feared, will have the day as against the great two however, the expectant public will have to want for long before their curiosities are satisfied, and the potentialtic are clearly outside the range of policy. But the enquiry is itself it must be pointed out an expediency. This is admitted in the communique itself. Such an enquiry must therefore be barren of results. Policy is one of gradual relinquishment of trust and expediency demands an immediate answer to Pandit Motilal's reminder for at least a substantial part of the Legislative Assembly's request.

MAKING MATTERS WORSE.

But all talk in the Assembly on the question of reforms is banned in the forthcoming session. And to make matters worse there is not a whisper heard even now as regards the stage at which the non-official Association will be wooed by the Committee. Till perhaps another call comes from Whitehall on this point, there will probably be no response. It is stated that this non-official help will be sought only after the departmental enquiry itself is finally over and when the greater enquiry commences. It would indeed be a short-sighted policy to ignore the non-official view in this preliminary enquiry. So far as the Central Government is concerned the investigations are over but will Government think of it at least when local Governments' opinions are examined?

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton arrived at Kalimpong on Friday. Her Excellency opened the New Surgical Block of the Tharteris Hospital, the cost of which amounting to Rs. 85,000 has been met entirely by the Church of Scotland Women's Guilds.—A. P

PATHAN TERRORISM.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Police Charges Act the Corporation had taken over the liability for Medical Aid and Education and made over the Police charges to the Government, and the Corporation had a right to ask the Government to do something for the protection of the people from this terror. The Commissioner of Police himself would agree that the state of things now obtaining could not be allowed to continue. He had already commended the steps already taken by the Commissioner of Police. One gentleman was telling him that the cost of Police had much increased; but the same was the case with education and medical charges. Government could not therefore shirk their responsibility. They must call upon the Government to take immediate steps to put a stop to this terrorism, he said.

The President asked the speaker whether he wanted additional Police, as that could only be sanctioned by the Council.

Mr. Jamnadas said they had merely formulated their demands, including an additional force, and Government could deal with the matter as they best liked.

"A GENUINE TERRORISM."

Mr. M. Haveliwalla, seconding, said the terrorism was not merely imaginary, but genuine. Many families had refrained from removing to the suburbs owing to the Pathans, and if their terror was not adequately dealt with the congestion in the city would not be relieved. This state of things prevailed not only in the suburbs, but in the city also. The Pathans slept in the streets and almost lived there. Their haunts were Mastan Tank, Two Tanks, Momonwada and Umerkhady. They slept at night on *charpoys* in the streets and people and victoriawallas were afraid of going there at night. These men carried big lathis, and the police should "dislodge" them of these bludgeons. The police were also afraid of removing these *charpoys* from the streets in the nights; he thought the police force in the city should be reinforced as also in the suburbs.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said one of the best remedies for the Government to cope with the Pathans was to arm the citizens by giving them arms licenses, but he knew well that even respectable citizens were not given these. He knew of a respectable friend of his who was refused a license, and many people were refused arms in a like manner. While the police were anxious to deal with hawker nuisance they did not want to deal with Pathan terrorism, although he must admit they were taking some interest in the matter recently. They would find from the number of crimes committed daily that these men always possessed arms, while honest citizens did not.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Corporation had passed a resolution last year asking the Commissioner of Police to let them know whether he had done anything in the matter, and Mr. Kelly wrote to them that unless there was co-operation between the people and the Government, the police would not be able to put down Pathan terrorism. The police should keep a register, he said, of the Pathans coming into the city and they should keep a regular watch over them.

The President asked whether Government wanted the same sort of co-operation that they wanted from the people of Borsad in dealing with the outlaws there.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Mohanlal, continuing, said that it was always dangerous to keep Pathans in their midst, in possession of big knives, which the peaceful citizens used for cutting vegetables, etc. There was a case recently when a Pathan who ran amok could not be captured by anybody until a Police Sergeant turned up on on the scene. The reason was obvious and that was that the people had no arms to deal with these men. Their entry into the city must be regulated and their names registered, and they must be watched. The Council should also pass a Criminal Tribes Act, on similar lines as the Goonda Act in Calcutta. The Pathans were not the only dangerous people in Bombay; there were the Rampuris and others. He thought unless a Pathan had a cetificate or something from his Patel he should not be allowed into the city.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker thought the resolution must be amended. He thought it was during the war that these men were imported into Bombay on account of the scarcity of labour, by some public bodies, and if people ceased to employ them the police would deport the unemployed men. He wanted to know from the Commissioner of Police how many *sarangs* had been deported by him which the police wanted to do, as stated in the report of 1922. The only co-operation the public could give was by not employing the Pathans in their service. They must not forget the murder committed by the Pathans at Parbhadevi Road some six months ago, when a man was killed and his house looted by them. Mr. Haveliwalla had said that these Pathans should be "dislodged" of their lathis, but the lathis were not a danger. It was their arms that was a danger. It was the duty of Government to employ more police, and in the last session the Council had not cut down the grant for the city police at all. They also wanted more armed police, he said.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said they should appeal to the citizens of Bombay not to employ the Pathans. The people must be given arms before they were asked to co-operate with Government. These Pathans who were traders and peaceful citizens in daytime became robbers and thieves in the night and he thought they should appeal to the citizens not to employ the Pathans at all.

The President asked him to move such a resolution at the B. P. C. meeting.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand wanted the President to be further authorised to approach the Government of India to consider the desirability of stopping the immigration of Pathans into this country. He said they had more than once considered the situation, and nothing had been done in the matter. They must approach the Government to take steps in the matter, and instead of discussing it again he thought they should stop the Pathan immigration into this country.

POLICE COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Healy, said:—

The number of Pathans in Bombay at the time of the last census in 1921 was 10,371 but in this figure are included all those Pathans whose home is in Bombay, many of whose ancestors came here generations ago. Statistics have not been kept at the Police Stations as to the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code committed in Bombay by Pathans, so that it is not possible to place before the Corporation a comparative statement which would show to what extent Pathans have been responsible for crime in this city, and whether offences by Pathans are on the increase. An effort has been made by examination of the Crime Reports for the years 1922 and 1923 to determine in how many cases Pathans were actually the offenders, or believe to have been so. From this examination it appeared that the Pathans were responsible for about 260 offences under the Indian Penal Code, out of a total number recorded of 12,000. These figures may not be accurate, but are approximately so. Many persons mistake Punjabi Mahomedans, Sindhis and Baluchis for Pathans. Also cases are known to have occurred in which Pathans who are not Pathans disguise themselves as Pathans in the commission of crime. It has also been reported on the other hand that Pathan criminals have disguised themselves by wearing spotless khaddar, so that it is very difficult to state exactly how many crimes the Pathans are responsible for. 291 Pathans were arrested in 1922 of whom 240 were convicted. In 1923 the figures for 9 months, i.e., up to the end of September, were 254 were arrested and 217 convicted. In 1922, 299 were deported from the city to their native country; in 1923, 107 were deported. This year 115 have already been deported and 44 have been recommended to Government for deportation. The Pathans work in large numbers in the docks and on ships. They are also engaged as labourers in many of the big works going on in the Island and in Salsette. They are also extensively employed as Chowkidars. Most of the Pathan bad characters are found among the Pathans of British India. The trade depression and the consequent unemployment is responsible for much of the crime by Pathans. It is not the Pathan who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow who commits offences but the loafers and those without employment. I have put the facts before you and I have stated what has been done by the Police.

Continuing he said he was always ready to grant arms licenses to any respectable man who approached him and if Mr. Gandhi would bring his friend to him on Monday he would grant him the license. He had no power to prohibit the carrying of big lathis, but no doubt powers could be got from Government. Regarding the proposals to treat the Pathans as a Criminal Tribe, that could not be done. The Pathans in Bombay were mostly their own countrymen and certainly they were not a criminal tribe, for the people employed them as chowkidars. As regards their registration, the police force (C.I.D.) at his disposal was a small one and he could not deal with the Pathans in that manner, and he did not think that measure would succeed. People went to the Pathan moneylenders because they could not get money from anybody else. He thought they should start co-operative credit societies among the millhands and thus minimise the evil.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said when they were treating the Waghris as a Criminal Tribe he did not know why they could not treat the Pathans as such. Why were the people so weak to deal with the Pathans? Because they were under the British Raj for the last 150 years unarmed and powerless, and Government had not done anything to improve their physical condition. He moved an amendment that they should appeal to the public bodies like the Mill Owners' Association, Improvement Trust, etc., not to employ the Pathans.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded.

A PLEA FOR DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman while admitting there was a good deal of terrorism in the city thought there was also a great deal of exaggeration in the reports which appeared in the Press. Wherever there was trouble or disturbance and the culprits could not be found, the Pathans were held responsible. He knew of other *Mawalis* in the city who were equally objectionable. There were *Mawalis* among the Pathans and these should be treated similarly. There were good Pathans and there were bad Pathans. There were also *Mawalis* among other communities in the city. And it was their duty to treat these *Mawalis* differently from honest citizens. Simply because a man was Pathan they could not say he was a *Mawali*. Mr. Shivdas Chapsey wanted all employers to dismiss their Pathan employees. Was he going to turn these men into robbers and murderers by letting them loose on the public? He knew of cases when the crimes committed by other *Mawalis* were not reported in the Press, while everything done by the Pathans was exaggerated. Another thing he wanted to stress was that the Governor had a bodyguard consisting of about 100 men kept at a cost of two or three lakhs and could not this force be employed to assist the Police in putting the Pathans down? Could not they utilise these men for policing the city. It would be a good exercise both to the men and their animals and there would be a great deal of saving.

The President said it was a far-fetched suggestion.

Mr. Nariman said he was merely stating that they should employ all their resources in putting down this evil, and his suggestion was that they should employ the bodyguard instead of keeping the men idle. About gun licenses, he said the Police Commissioner should grant licenses to all respectable men, and the respectability of a man should be judged by his status, welth, or position in life or profession. An honest poor man must be treated equally well as a rich man, he said. In the end, he said, they must take all such steps as would remove the present nuisance.

Mr. Jamnadas, in replying, said as the Commissioner had told them all Pathans were not bad. The Ali Brothers were Rampuri Pathans, and they would be doing a great injustice to them by saying that all Pathans were bad. There were some members in the Assembly who were Pathans. The Commissioner of Police had told them that 250 Pathans were convicted and an equal number was deported in a single year in a population of about 11,000, and was that enough for their purpose. They did not want to generalise and condemn all Pathans. It was best to leave Government to take any steps they liked to deal with the situation, he concluded.

Mr. Jamnadas' proposition was then adopted, the amendment being thrown out.

BUDDHA JAYANTI.

(Continued from previous page.)

Budhism had disappeared in India for some time it had again reappeared to-day. Before the advent of Islam in India, this country was called Bharathbhumi, or Adyavanta. What Budha taught them centuries ago,—about non-violence and non-killing, the Mahatmaji was again teaching them to-day and he was again living up to those high principle.

Prof. Kirpalani then read out a message from Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had gone out of Bombay to preside over the Bhil Conference.

DESHBANDHU DAS' SPEECH.

Deshbandhu Das said he had come there under the protection of the Mahatma so that he might not be called upon to speak. He would begin by saying that he had nothing to add to what had fallen from the lips of the Mahatma. On the contrary his object was to learn from the Mahatma's speech, which they had all heard at the beginning. Every school boy would be able to tell them that Lord Budha represented *Ahimsa*. He was unable to give them his considered opinion on his teachings because he had not studied Budhist literature, and it was no use his telling them that Lord Budha represented *Ahimsa*. He had just then heard a story about Lord Budha and he could not sit down without telling them of it. On one occasion Budha found hundreds of sheep and goats being led away to be sacrified for a royal feast. Lord Budha followed the sheep and went to the King and told him that he should let off those sheep and let him(Budha) be killed instead. He said he would get himself sacrificed in the place of those sheep. That was the story he had heard, he said.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said he could not tell them more than what the Mahatma had told them. Lord Budha did not teach anything against the Hindu religion. What he taught was a mere development of the Hindu religion and they must always remember that. In fact there was no difference between the Hindu religion and Budhism, and it was that which Mahatmaji was teaching them every day. They all knew that Budha was but an incarnation of Vishnu, and the essence of Budhism was not different from the essence of Hinduism.

BUDDHISM—STILL A LIVING FORCE.

Professor Dharmanand Kausumbi in moving a vote of thanks to the Mahatma and all the spekers said it was only in the fitness of things that the celebration of the anniversay should take place at Juhu. For it was just in such place that Budha taught them in olden times. Budha gathered his audiences in gardens. They had gathered there to celebrate the anniversary not only under the greatest living man in India, but the greatest man in the world. Budhism had not left this land, and there were land-marks still to be seen all over the land. There were caves and, *stupas* to be seen everywhere. They all reminded them that Budhism was not gone out of this land yet. It would take them lakhs of rupees to repair even some of the caves at Kennery. But they could do something still. The Budha Society had started the work of editing Pali books under a committee of three gentlemen, consisting of Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Muni Jinvijayji and himself and they would print the texts in Nagari characters. Dr. Nair had promised to give Rs. 1,000 for three years towards that worthy object, and the Committee would welcome any small subscriptions which might be given them. In Burma, the speaker told the audience one of the kings there had written the teachings of Budha on the marble walls of many temples and Kanishka had written Budha's teachings on leaves of gold and preserved them.

The meeting then terminated.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

In view of the anticipated rush of visitors to the 15th adjourned session of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Lahore on 24th and 25th May, the reception committee of the League has bandoned the idea of holding the session in the Islamia College, where accommodation is limited and has decided to hold the meetings of the League in the Deane Hall of the Globe Theatre on McLeod Road situated near the Lahore Railway station.

EXTERNMENT ORDER AGAINST A WORKER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VYKOM, May 17.

The following externment order has been served to-day at 9-0 a.m. on Srijut E. V. Ramaswami Naicker.

"Proceedings of the District Magistrate. Kottayam, under Section 127 Criminal Procedure Code. As from the reports received and enquiries made of the speeches and other activities of Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of Erode in connection with the Satyagraha Movement at Vykom it is found that his further entry into or stay at Vykom or other places near it is likely to lead to riot and affray I hereby order that the said Ramaswami Naickar shall not enter into or stay in any part of this Kottayam District. Given under my hand and seal of this court this first day of Edavam 1099 signed N.V. Subramania Iyer, District Magistrate, Kottayam."

"CLING TO YOUR SOIL."

(Continued from previous page.)

drink and joining together and helping one another instead of borrowing money from the money lender and getting into debt. This method would be far better than that of going away from the land.

Where my own work is at Santiniketan, in Bengal. I live every day close to the aboriginal tribes called the Santhals. Nearly every day I get past their villages and watch their quiet independent lives. I have seen the same Santhals in Assam, and in Calcutta, and in other parts also, where they have become hired labourers under big employers of labour; and I have been very deeply saddened to note the change that has taken place from happiness to misery, and from health to disease. I have spoken to them and asked them if they would not like to go back to their Santhal villages. They have said "yes indeed we would like to do so but we are in debt." I have asked them: "how much wages you are getting?" They have mentioned a fairly big sum, but they have told me, at the same time, that it is all eaten away in their extra expenses.

During the last ten years I have learnt to love these neighbours of ours in Bengal the Santhals. My friend Mr. Pearson gave up a great part of his life to them, he loved them with all his heart. I know that if it were possible for me to come to live among you, I should love you also in the same manner. Therefore, I am not speaking to you from a distance as one who does not know you. My own strong advice to you, after all my experience, would be exactly that which Mahatmaji has given me, as a message, to tell you. *Cling to the soil, stick to the land, and do not desert the country for the town.*

EVIL SYSTEM OF BEGAR.

I wish to say one more word before I close, not perhaps so much to the Bail community itself as to those who rule over them, especially the ruling chiefs. I know that the greatest of all evils in this part of the country, as well as in other parts, is the evil system of Begar. For many years, I have been engaged in fighting a hard battle against this evil system, and at one time I had to face the question of imprisonment while struggling hard against it. Both with regard to the Kumaun District, near Almora, and in the Kotgarh hills, and in other parts of the country while working along with Mr. Stokes and others. I have done my utmost to expose the evils of this Begar system in order to bring it to an end. Once I was on the very point of coming to Rajputana, having been requested to do so by my friend, Mr. B. S. Pathik, for whose work among the Bhils I have the greatest possible regard. My duty then was to help in putting an end to the *Begar* and *Basad* systems; but unfortunately on one occasion just as I was starting, I was taken ill and could not come, and on another occasion I was suddenly called away to East Africa. If ever, however, in the future it is at all possible for me to take up this work, I shall certainly do it. But I would beg the chiefs and rulers of the different states very earnestly, if I may do so, to take in hand this question of *Begar* themselves, and if possible to put an end to it themselves. I would also ask them never for a moment to think that the revenues of a state can prosper on a revenue made from the sale of liquor or opium or bhang. Such a form of revenue unquestionably brings infinite evils in its train. It demoralises the state, making its agricultural labourers themselves demoralised and corrupt.

To you who have to suffer from *Begar*, I would only say one thing. Whenever lavour is wrongly and unjustly imposed upon you, you should *unite* together in seeking to overcome the injustice. A united resistance to wrong is the best way to overcome it.

EVIDENCE OF APPROVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, May 17.

On the resumption of hearing to-day three approvers were examined, two of whom belonged to the Shahidi Jatha and the third belonged to the Irregulars. The first approver deposed that he had been working as a mechanic under S.G.P.C. without remuneration. He was enrolled as a member of the Jatha by the Committee. He then described the incidents of their march. Continuing, he said, that at one or two places *en route* a *party* of men, variously armed, joined them. About 8 or 10 of them had guns. As the Jatha neared Jaito the head Jathedar, an accused in the case, addressing the newly joined party said: "Khalsaji the time for your work has come." He identified the Jathedar in the Court. He saw one man of the party, whom he did not recognise, firing a gun. He could not say whether, except the rider of a white horse and the head Jathedar, there was any from amongst the accused in the party.

The second approver was also a member of the Shahidi Jatha and is an ex-service man of Nabha infantry. He deposed that he was enlisted in the Shahidi Jatha by the Committee and given the full uniform of the Jatha and a pair of shoes. He corroborated the first witness in the particulars of their march and how a party of armed men, whose object was to do violence, joined them some distance from Jaito. He could not identify any man of that party.

Nandsing, a non-Jatha man and the third approver deposed to the same effect as the first two approvers. He said he was riding a camel and saw two men with gun and pistol in the way. He saw them firing soon afterwards.

The next witness was a Lamardar who deposed that people feared that bad characters will enter Jaito with the Jatha and loot the village. Their worst fears were confirmed when they saw the Jatha coming, accompanied by a huge crowd carrying clubs, chhavis and other sharp edged weapons. The accused were arrested in his presence and many weapons, which he identified in the Court, were recovered.

TARIFF PROPOSALS.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER.

H. H. the Aga Khan writing to the "Times" says:—

Sir,—Your valuable digest of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the Steel Industry shows that the Board has been making, not a bludgeon to strike indiscriminately at the import trade, but a rampart behind which the Indian steel industry can be firmly established within the next few years.

British engineering firms cannot be expected to welcome these proposals; but it is to be hoped in the interests of both countries—and above all of their own trade—that they will not organize any agitation or exercise political influence against the scientific tariff now proposed. Indian public opinion would regard such activities as in the nature of an attempt to force a maturing ward to sacrifice her own good for that of her trustee. That the best interests of India's development are linked with her new industrial activities is incontrovertible. It was most fortunate for the Empire that a beginning had been made when the war came. Jamsetjee Tata and his successors were among the real artisans of victory.

The British share of the iron and steel trade with India is not so great as in pre-war days, owing to the severity of Belgian and other competition, which is likely to become more intense in view of an industrial and economic entente between French and German interests in Lorraine and the Ruhr. It may be hoped that the British manufacturer will meet the changed situation with his usual enterprise and resource. The extension of steel production in India will mean an increasing demand for machinery, plant and other products of the highly organized British engineering industry. Your digest shows that a large range of steel goods and railway material and almost all classes of machinery and hardware escape the proposed protective taxation, on the ground that they are not produced in India. It follows that abundant scope is left for the efforts of British firms to hold their own and develop their trade against non-Indian competition.

The prosperity of India must inevitably mean a larger demand for the more valuable products of English industry. For this class of British manufactures India cannot become a competitor for generations to come. The highly educated and scientifically trained British workmen of to-morrow will find an unlimited market for finished articles in a prosperous and contented India. The encouragement of the infant industries of India will ultimately do more to solve the problem of unemployment and over-production in this country than any other single cause that I can find. Remonstrance and regret in regard to the new Indian fiscal policy lead nowhere; and political pressure in opposition thereto would be most harmful. The right part for the British manufacturer is that of adaptation to the growing and varied requirements of Britain's best market.

WHAT NEXT?

In a message to the readers of "Forward" Deshbandhu says:—

"The cry everywhere is—what next? The question admits of but one reply—National Honour and Swaraj. There can be no 'Now' and 'Next' in our national fight, ceaseless but determined, till the goal is achieved. To refuse to fight the evil is death. To refuse to destroy that which is deleterious to our progress is dishonour. Shall we allow our will, our manhood and our resources to be used to keep us down? Should the Councils remain to mock our impotence, to vaunt the irresponsible life of a supercilious bureaucracy. National life requires and patriotism demands that the sham Councils must go. The Bureaucracy builds to dissipate our national life. Shall we suffer its institutions further to thrive on our weakness? Will not united India accept the challenge and wrest its institutions, its Municipalities, District Boards, Local Boards and Village unions and turn them to work out the purpose of the nation's life? Let every village, every thana, town and city have its Congress organisation to direct its fights; to conserve its acquisition. The Bureaucracy divides to rule. Shall we not gather to achieve? Let our people young and old, rich and poor join under the Congress banner and vindicate India's honour and manhood. Our disunion is the cause of the Bureaucracy. The united life of the people is its only cure.

ROYAL WEDDING AT JEYPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, May 17.

There was a grand display of fireworks in honour of the Maharajah's sister's wedding at Jeypore on the night of 13th instant. Many people thronged to witness the display. The Maharajah Saheb attended the display with his maternal uncle the Maharajah Saheb of Udaipore, paternal uncle Raja Vikruma Deo Varma Garu and the bridegroom. The display began at 11 p.m. and closed by 3 a.m.

On the 14th night H. H. the Maharajah Saheb gave permission to Prof. Ramamurty to give a special performance in honour of his sister's wedding. The tent was overflowing with Royalties, distinguished guests, Samasthanam officials, Ghosha ladies and several thousands of Samasthanam people.

DELHI UNIVERSITY LAW CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 17.

The Delhi University has completed its organisation of the Faculty of Law. Readers and lecturers have been appointed to the four departments sanctioned by the Executive Council of the University. Rules and regulations have been framed and an admission register is now open for admission of students. It is expected that there will be a large influx of students for both first and second year classes.

EAST AND WEST

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA

The situation in India shows signs of improvement. The debate in the House of Commons last week cleared up doubts felt by critics about the Home Government's policy. The Government is, in fact, steering the only course open to sensible men—avoiding the Scylla of reaction and the Charybdis of lunatic concessions. It has said "No" firmly to the extreme Swarajist demands. But it has not said that nothing at all can be done to meet Indian aspirations for another five years. An investigation into the shortcomings of the Act of 1919 is being carried out by the Government of India with the full concurrence of the Home Government, and the Under-Secretary of State was hopeful about the results of this investigation. Meanwhile, in India itself the obstructionists have probably done their worst. They have realised that their policy finds no sympathy here, and their prospects of winning a wider support in their own country have dwindled. At the Liberal Conference in Allahabad, the other day, their tactics were denounced as "fatuous and foredoomed to failure", while Mr. Gandhi apparently still adheres to his belief in non-co-operation, though he declares that he cannot at present define his future policy. It was expected that he would meet Mr. C. R. Das in Bombay to discuss the situation, but the latter is busily engaged in Calcutta, where he has just been elected Mayor. If and when the two leaders do meet, it does not seem likely that they will reach agreement except on the basis of an admission by Mr. Das that his policy has been futile. One of the awkward effects of that policy, by the way, confronts him at his own door. A few weeks ago the Swarajists in the Provincial Council rejected the Bengal Budget grants. Now they find that these grants included five lakhs of rupees towards a drainage scheme for Calcutta. They want the drainage scheme and they want the money. Where are they to get it? It is being hinted that if the Bengal Government will reintroduce the grant, Mr. Das and his friends will not oppose it!—The "New Statesman."

Another Washington Conference ?

President Coolidge on Tuesday, in a speech which has already made some stir in European capitals, declared formally for the report of the Experts Committee, and went on to suggest that when once the Reparations problem was solved or in a fair way to solution, he would consider the calling of another Washington Conference to tackle the question of disarmament in the field of submarine, air, and land warfare. All proposals for disarmament are popular in America, and proposals for American initiative are still more popular. It is no discredit to Mr. Coolidge that, speaking on the eve of a Presidential campaign, he should have had those facts in mind, as he doubtless had. Of the two portions of his speech, that dealing with the experts' report is the more important. The fact that the accredited spokesman of the country whose financial co-operation is indispensable if the immediate problems of Europe are to be settled should thus pronounce for a particular method of settling them will go far towards disarming those forces in Europe still bent on picking holes in the experts' proposals. As regards the President's references to disarmament, they must be received, as they already have been, with the respect due to the speaker and his high purpose. The time has not yet come, as he himself indicated, to consider their practical application. When it does come there may be good reason for deciding that an *ad hoc* conference on lines broadly resembling that held at Washington in 1921-22 is not the most hopeful way of approaching a problem which, in its present phase, resembles much less than it differs from the questions raised and partially settled at the naval conference. Judgments on that point must be passed when the occasion arises, and in the light of all the facts then available.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

The Boxer Indemnity.

Some time ago the British Government decided to follow the example of America, and to devote its share of the Boxer Indemnity to Chinese education. A Committee will shortly be formed to put forward detailed proposals, and another Committee will probably investigate the matter in China itself. It is of the utmost importance that these Committees should include both educationalists and persons who understand China and her needs, and who will approach the problem, not with a view to imposing European standards or promoting British trade, but of satisfying the needs felt by China's own leading educationalists. Opinion among these latter favours a plan to promote higher scientific education: a scientific research institute, besides facilities for sending picked post-graduate students to Europe for further study. China, they say, ought to be able to supply her own needs in elementary and secondary education, but in University education she feels the need of outside help.—The "New Leader."

Monroe Doctrine for Africa.

No wonder that the Kenya settlers are uneasy over recent developments at home. Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India, has proctically reopened the Kenya question when he telegraphed to the Indian Government and made it clear that the Committee agreed upon by the Imperial Conference might make representations on all the matters contained in the White Paper of last year. This paper was supposed to have settled the Indian question in the Colony, but now everything is in the air again. The Labour Government with its idealistic unrealities may imagine that it can adjust the differences between the European and the Indian. The men that have been face to face with the problem for years know better. There is a chasm which cannot be bridged. It is natural that Kenya should turn to the Union of South Africa, for General Smuts uttered profound words on the future of Africa when he said:—

"We have to be very careful that policies are not embarked on which will strike at the root of the great civilisation which we are building up on this Continent."

There are more than vague hints of a sort of "Monroe Doctrine for Africa" which will aim at the preservation of the white man's dominance in Africa and at developing the real interests of the native as against the parasitic Indian.—"Outlook."

"Constitution Dictator.

Mussolini's victory in the Italian elections is even greater than was generally expected. The Fascisti have 374 of the 535 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. With the assistance of friendly parties they have a majority of more than 400. The moderate groups generally sustained heavy losses; the Communists, on the extreme left, made slight gains. Mussolini's prevision in rigging the election law in advance to assure himself of a working majority turns out to have been unnecessary. The new method provides that the party obtaining the most votes (providing they are 25 per cent. of the total) shall be assigned two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber, or 356. Mussolini has several better than this without the aid of artificial respiration. As one of the newspaper dispatches suggests, he has now become a "constitutional dictator"—whatever that may be. Making all allowances for Fascist terrorization and suppression, the result nevertheless shows how completely the emotional strain of the past ten years has exhausted Italy (and other parts of Europe tell the same story), making the people willing to accept any despotism that promises a degree of stability and material assurance. Fascism will probably fall not by opposition from without but by quarrels from within. Its new-won security is likely to hasten such strife.—The New York "Nation."

Turkish Parliamentary Recess.

The National Assembly is expected to rise to-day (the eve of the National Fete Day in celebration of its inauguration), and will remain in recess until the middle of October. The length of the recess meets with some criticism on the part of sections of the Turkish Press; indeed, the closing days of the session have provided certain newspapers with much copy in reviewing and criticising the sins of omission and commission of the Government since the recent elections. The *Mustekil*, which is a fair example, draws a comparison between the times when Mustapha Kemal held the reins in the Assembly, and the subsequent period when his responsibilities as President of the Republic enforced him to leave the driving power in Parliament to other hands. For what there may be in it, this comparison, coming from a Turkish writer, is not without interest. "When the healthy revolutionary mind of the Ghazi controlled the affairs of the Assembly, great things", he says, "were done. The Lausanne Peace was ratified, the Ismet Cabinet came into being, the Khalifate was suppressed, the objectionable religious tribunals and the Evkaf Administration were abolished. But since then, what legislation of use to the people has the Assembly passed?" He then refers to what he terms three famous decisions by which the Second National Assembly will be remembered. First, the increasing of the Deputies' salaries by £T100 a month; secondly, having been elected by the nation for two years, they voted an extension of the term of their office to four years (to which the writer adds somewhat sarcastically: "What could we have said if they had made it eight years?"), and thirdly, having solved the two great problems of their salaries and their term of office, they find themselves so worn out as to merit a six months' holiday!—"Near East."

India's Discontents.

The public interest in India's present discontents appears to be increasing, but much of what has been written in the past weeks tends to obscure the issues rather than define them. Five lines of thought can, however, be distinguished. In the first place, official Delhi holds that inquiry into existing difficulties must precede any consideration of proposals for amending the Constitution. Secondly, it is argued in some quarters that the inquiry into difficulties ought to suffice, and the question of amendment stand over until 1929, the date indicated by Parliament for a statutory Commission. Thirdly, most Indian politicians want this statutory Commission at once. Fourthly, some people want to run the inquiry and the Commission into one. Lastly, some other people think that only a constitutional Convention is wanted to make everybody happy. The last two classes can be briefly disposed of. A Convention implies a democratic franchise, and to hold one on the present one per cent. basis would be ludicrous; the mere suggestion is sufficient to show the distance which India has still to travel. As for mixing up the two inquiries, it seems to us that there can be no advantage whatever in uniting two entities which have to pursue different objects, by different methods, and from entirely different points of departure.—"Near East."

"The Right Line of Action."

As to the remaining classes, we think Delhi is quite right in beginning with a purely official inquiry into difficulties and causes of friction, but we do not think this inquiry can possibly suffice. India has moved more quickly, whether on the track or off it, than Parliament foresaw five years ago. The actual position is in some respects obscure, and we believe substantial benefit would accrue from an impartial examination, designed to bring out the essential facts. We differ, however, from most of the advocates of a Commission on the question of its membership. They urge that, to be of any use, the body must be representative of all "interests", while in our view there can be room for one interest only, the over-riding interest of democracy. When a Commission is appointed, we should like to have it made quite clear that Indian politicians are being submitted to a test examination, and cannot expect to have a voice in marking their answer-papers. The indispensable qualifications for membership of such a Commission are a reasoned faith in the theory of democracy, and a wide experience of its practice; those qualifications cannot be found united in the India of to-day, and we must look for them in those countries where the Government is in fact responsible to the people.—"Near East."

"An Ideal Commission."

To make our meaning clear, we will indicate the composition of the ideal body of examiners as we see it. The Chairman should be an ex-Governor from one of the larger Dominions, and all his colleagues should be members of democratic legislatures, say two from Westminster, one from Ottawa, and one from Canberra; add a senator from Washington, with a deputy from the French Chamber, and we obtain a body whose findings on questions of political fact would command the respect of the civilised world. We shall be told that it would not have the confidence of "India", and that is probably true in a limited sense, if only because its report would certainly begin and end with the franchise, and apparently no Indian politician likes to hear the franchise even mentioned; but what is wanted now is to bring the essential facts of the situation into the daylight, and purge Delhi once for all from the mists of obscurity which its denizens have come to regard as natural. We do not, of course, expect our ideal Commission to be realised in every detail, but the closer the approximation, the greater will be the value of the inquiry to India itself, as well as to Parliament, for whose benefit it will primarily be conducted.—"Near East."

Boy "Tradesmen" for the Army.

It appears that "no fewer than 240 candidates" succeeded in qualifying at the March examination of boys for enlistment in the Army to be trained as tradesmen: that a considerable proportion obtained 60 per cent. of the total marks allotted, and some as many as 83 per cent. These fortunate youths, whose ages vary from 14 to a month or two past 15, will be taught a skilled trade at no expense to anyone but the tax-payer, and they will actually have 1s. a day pocket-money from the start, rising to 1s. 9d., and at the age of 18 to 3s. to 5s. a day. In view of these advantages it is not surprising that 240 had worked hard enough to qualify for them. The wonder is that satisfaction should be officially expressed at such a meagre result considering that 250 vacancies were advertised for competition.—"Truth."

The British Non-Official in India.

A vague and somewhat querulous manifesto, published to no very large number of readers in this country, reminds us that the dispute in India is not wholly between white officials and Indian Home Rulers, but has to it a third party—the British mercantile and professional community temporarily settled in that country and mainly responsible for economic development there. The collective political apathy of that community is no excuse for failure to utilize more of its members—many of them men of great ability—during a period of transition. Belonging neither to the bureaucracy nor to races inexpert in self-government, many of the British non-officials in India are exceptionally qualified to share in the delicate task of guiding India from the old system to the new. But an absurd method of representation through sectional bodies, which cannot give any political mandate, deprives them of all opportunity or forces them to talk in terms of the narrowest self-interest when they would use the language or statesmanship.—The "Saturday Review."

Cremation.

We have received the Annual Report of the Cremation Society of England; and although the subject is neither a picturesque nor a popular one, it is highly important. We venture to congratulate this Society on the splendid work that it has accomplished in the half-century of its existence. One may say that the old prejudices have almost all been broken down; what remains is not so much prejudice as habit and custom, and they are stronger than prejudice. We are sorry to see that the City of Manchester, which prides itself on its advanced common-sense and general enlightenment, is about to extend its Southern cemetery by the acquisition of a further ninety acres of land. Considering the slums of Manchester and its surrounding towns, and considering the need for space and dwelling-houses for the living, this appropriation of valuable land for the occupation of the dead is a striking example of the need for that reform which the Cremation Society has worked for and to so large an extent achieved. We commend the Society to the support of our readers. An annual subscription of one guinea for six years constitutes life-membership, and is returnable in service at death.—The "Saturday Review."

Liberal Attack on Labour.

Meanwhile the Liberal Party is covering up whatever unpleasantness there may be within its own ranks by a grand attack upon the Government. The grievances of Liberalism against the Government were stated in their extreme form by Mr. Lloyd George at Llanfairfechan on Tuesday. He first denied the stories of a split among Liberals. "There is nothing but affectionate adhesion to the leadership of Mr. Asquith." He explained that there was indeed a revolt, but it was a revolt against the "humiliating conditions" under which the [illegible] expected to keep the Government in power. How had Liberal support been acknowledged? With unmitigated hostility in Parliament and out of Parliament. The Government regarded Liberal members as oxen who were to drag the Labour wain over the rough roads of Parliament and be goaded and lashed only to be slaughtered at the end of the journey. "That is the Labour idea of co-operation."

* * * *

It was not, Mr. Lloyd George went on to remark, as though the Labour Government had any new schemes of their own with which Liberals could not agree. They were only patching up the old clothes of Liberalism. "Why cannot the Government co-operate with Liberals on terms consistent with dignity, honour and the conscience of both?" The answer in part no doubt is that immediately after the General Election Mr. Asquith made it plain that in his opinion the proper function of a Labour Government was to keep the Treasury Bench warm for a Liberal Government. Labour retaliates by showing that it can get on very well without the Liberals. If there is any humiliation is it not largely due to the Liberals themselves, who persist in making loving advances that are perpetually rejected with scorn? It is quite true that the Socialists and Liberals seem to have a good deal in common, but unfortunately they both want to occupy the same seat, and their interests are therefore irreconcilable. We cannot avoid thinking of Byron in these days, so let us express the matter in words from "The Bride of Abydos":—

"Affection chained her to that heart;
Ambition tore the links apart."

—The "Spectator."

BENGAL AND ASSAM FISHERMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KRISHNAGAR, May 13.

The first Session of the All-Bengal and Assam Fishermen's Conference came off on the 11th May, 1924. in the Town Hall Krishnagar (Bengal) under the presidentship of Babu Hemanakumar Sarkar. About a thousand people were present. Representatives from Hooghly, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Bogra, Barisal, Nadia and other districts attended. After the opening song the President was garlanded and Babu Ramani Mohan Biswas, Secretary of the Reception Committee and the Secretary of the All-Bengal and Assam Fishmen's Association read out an address pointing out the necessity of an organisation amongst the various castes living on fishing and appealed to the higher castes to accept water from them and save them from the oppression of Zemindars and Mahajans. He also invited the attention of fishermen of all places to be united to improve themselves in every way. He humbly solicited the help of all men of all places to help and encourage them in their unity. Babu Rajanath Das Muktear of Bogra, Secretary to the Jnalla delivered a speech quoting the scriptures and proved how the fishermen belonged to the Kshatriya caste.

Resolutions regarding the spread of education amongst fishermen and establishment of co-operative fishermen's societies on share basis were passed.

RANGOON STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 17.

Rickshaw pullers' strike was over this evening and rickshaws are now plying. Some handcartmen have also resumed work.

There is no change in the shipping coolies' strike. An unconfirmed report says that some labourers working in the same godowns have also struck work. All strikers, including shipping coolies, are Telugus and coolies now working ships are Burmans, Oriyas and Tamils.

"RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My congratulations to you for your pungent remarks on the above subject in your issue of the 15th instant.

I understand that the first meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held on Monday, the 19th inst. Sir Purshottamdas Thakhordas represents the Indian Merchants Chamber and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Mill Owners' Association on this Committee. They are both sympathisers and supporters of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. Will they, then, take up the question of the Association's representation in the first meeting and see to it that the Associations' just claims are favourably considered? Where there is a will, there is a way —Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, May 17.

ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

According to "Al Mubbashir" of Patna there are three candidates, Prof. Abdul Bari, Mr. Abdul Majid and Maulvi Badiuzzeman, for election to the seat in the Legislative Assembly rendered vacant by the death of Mian Asajadullah. The candidature of Prof. Abdul Bari, who is a Swarajist, is supported by Deshbandhu Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Mahomed Shafi.

INDIA TO-DAY.

STORM-CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.

Mr. J. T. Gwynn, late correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India writes in the "New Leader":—

From last week's discussion in the House of Commons it appears that the Government will await the result of an inquiry into the defects of the Government of India Act before taking any further step to meet the Indian claim to exercise the right of self-determination. That does not mean that the claim is definitely rejected, but it does mean delay. The delay is dangerous.

Like most people, the Indian is only patient when he is without hope. Give him hope, and he is quick enough to lose patience. Now, since the declaration of 1917, or, rather, since the great war, he has begun to have hopes, and he has lost patience. He doubts whether England still has the strength to hold down a country with three hundred million inhabitants. He doubts also whether the British Labour Party would be willing to sanction the measures which are necessary to hold a country down.

It is therefore likely that we shall see a new mass agitation as soon as a leader emerges who can induce Hindu and Moslem once again to patch up their ancient quarrel for the sake of making common cause against their foreign rulers. Under a leader less scrupulous than Mr. Gandhi, a mass agitation in India will be a very ugly business. Once it has begun there will be no time for inquiry or negotiation. If a new settlement must be made, it had better be made at once, before the storm breaks.

THE SWARAJIST VICTORY.

But is a new settlement really necessary? Cannot we persevere along the lines laid down by Mr. Montagu? Surely his Reform Act marked out a route along which India may progress towards the goal of responsible government? So it did. But it provided that the British Parliament should regulate the rate of progress, and Indians were distrustful of the good intentions of the British Parliament, and feared that it would use its power to keep India from ever reaching the goal. From the first, the more extreme Indian politicians advised their countrymen not to accept or work the Reforms.

Amritsar convinced Mr. Gandhi of the soundness of their advice, and made him the chief apostle of the new gospel: "Renounce the British Government and all its works." A well-earned reputation for sanctity enabled him to influence the illiterate masses and to shake their faith in the power and benevolence of the Sircar as no other Indian leader had ever done. His programme of non-violence, self-reverence and self-control, coupled with a boycott of Government institutions, proved too hard for human nature, but the work he had done in undermining the prestige of the Government endured to the benefit of his successors, the Swarajists. These realists abandoned the tedious task of building up the national morale, and aimed simply at securing a majority in the legislatures, and using it to refuse to vote the money necessary for the administration of the country. They hoped thus, not to paralyse the administration, for the Reform Act left the bureaucracy with reserve powers to meet such an emergency, but to prove that India was ruled by force and not with her consent.

At the elections held last autumn the Swarajists inflicted a crushing defeat on the Moderates—that is, the party which desires to work the Reforms. In the All-India Assembly, the Swarajists secured the alliance of the independent Nationalists and passed a resolution demanding a Round Table Conference authorised to frame a new Constitution for India. When the British Government declined to accede to this demand, the All-India Budget was thrown out. Further, in two of the Indian provinces government through the Councils has been made impossible. If the legislatures were dissolved and fresh elections held at this moment, the Swarajists would be returned in much greater force, and all the weight of the working of the Nationalist spirit goes to destroy the hope that India will, after a few months or years, agree to work the Reforms.

We may think their policy a wicked, a foolish, or even a childish one, but there is no use in being sulky about it. We had better start to build again, as best we may, out of the material that is to hand. Let us consider how we are to set about the task.

The first thing that strikes us is that there is no use in building the child a new house if he is going to refuse to live in that too. This time we had better let him do some of the building and planning for himself. For that reason there is much to attract us in the Swarajists proposal that a Round Table Conference should be convened to design him a new Constitution. By Indians this procedure is desired because it alone is consistent with India's claim to the right of self-determination. For Indians contend that they have a natural right to self-government, and that it is for the peoples of India and not for the British Parliament to decide how far they will tolerate any limitation on their freedom for the sake of safety. This contention might no doubt be challenged. Still, we must recognise that it is to our interest to meet India's wishes as far as possible. But it is not easy to see how to constitute a Round Table Conference in such a way as to permit us to hope for proposals which shall be just to all parties, workable, and acceptable to the Indian electorate.

MINORITY FEARS.

For the inhabitants of India are as diverse in race as the inhabitants of Europe, and they are further divided into different communities which do not intermarry. Many of those minority communities dread the advent of majority rule in India. What consideration should be shown for their fears. It is easy to talk of guarantees, but who will take the trouble to see that promises made to the untouchables are kept? Again, a Hindu constitution to be workable must secure the assent of the ruling princes. It must allay the mutual suspicions of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. It must provide for the maintenance of an army which can be trusted to defend India's frontiers, to enforce law and order at home, and to render true obedience to the civil authority.

There is no doubt at all that at least for the maintenance of such an army, British aid will for some years be necessary. No British Government can agree to be responsible for the Indian Army unless they have effective control of the Indian railways and the Indian military Budget. Can we trust Indian politicians to have the courage to admit these facts at a Round Table Conference, and to shape their proposals accordingly? And if any Indian leaders were courageous enough to do so, would not the Indian electorate be carried away by the cry that such an admission was inconsistent with India's self-respect? We must fear that. Human beings seldom learn except by suffering. Most likely much will have been done and suffered before either India or England will consent to see reason.

But if we still hope that a little common sense and goodwill may sometimes save human beings from savage and ruinous struggles, then surely this is the time for the appointment of a strong Royal Commission, not merely to report on the defects of the Government of India Act, but to ascertain how best to attempt the task of shaping a Constitution for India which shall be at once workable, just to minorities, and acceptable to the majority. The Swarajists could hardly object to the appointment of such a commission. Pundit Motilal Nehru has been careful to point out that they have not demanded complete and immediate Swaraj, but only a recognition of India's right to frame for herself the Constitution which she will live to live under. He can hardly [illegible] bound to accept without independent enquiry the Swarajist proposals in regard to the composition of the all-important constitution-framing conference.

THE RULE OF THE TOWNSMAN.

The Indian temperament, over-sensitive and suspicious, appears, indeed, scarcely favourable to the success of representative institutions, and the subtlety of the Hindu intellect is likely to prove a hindrance rather than a help. India has produced the [illegible] to get [illegible] though [illegible] sometimes one-sided [illegible] peculiarities of the Indian temperament and intellect are the fruit of foreign rule. It is more likely that they are the product of the Indian sun, and even Mr. Gandhi cannot hold an umbrella over all India.

Again, India's social and economic organisation are out of harmony with political democracy. The caste system, the seclusion of women in most Mohammedan and many Hindu families, and the prevalence of illiteracy, will all act as so much grit in the machinery. Democracy is a product of the towns, but India is a land of villages inhabited by small-farmers and agricultural labourers. These men [illegible] knowledge of the world outside the village and are easily led or misled by the town intellectual. "Factory legislation [illegible] must begun to be organised, but they now fell that they have come of age. They are impatient of our control, and they will learn nothing more from us, but will devote their whole energy to ridding themselves of their guardian. The habit of mass agitation, unreasoning obstruction, and lying propaganda, and the stimulus given to race hatred will soon do more harm than all the schoolmasters in the world can hope to repair. The existing relationship between India and England has come to be unwholesome both for the guardian and the ward. It should be ended as soon as possible. To be over-cautious is sometimes more dangerous than to be over-bold.

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COMMERCIAL.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, May 16.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	22.05+.05
June	21.75+.05
July	21.45+.05
August	21.15+05
September	20.65+05
Oct.	19.80+25
Nov.	19.30+25
December	19.15+25
January	19.00+25
Feb.	18.95+25
Mar.	18.90+25
April	18.90+25
May	18.90+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
London, ay, 16.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.60
„ „ Fine	13.10
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ Fully Good	13.85
„ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.45
„ „ Fully Good	11.85
„ „ Fine	12.25

AMERICANMARKETS.
New York, May 16.

Week's Receipts U.S. Ports ..	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000
„ to France and Continent	62,000
„ „ to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	3,98,000
„ „ at Interior Ports ..	3,84,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, Mar. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ Exports to Continent ..	20,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	24.13—,55
„ „ „ July	28.85—,50
„ „ „ October	25.15—.41
„ „ „ Dec.	24.50—,45
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.50—,55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	31.20—,55
Futures „ „ July	28.59—,45
„ „ „ Oct.	24.35— 36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 13/16
Silver foreign mined	65 3/8

LIVEROOL COTTON STATISTICS.
London. May 16.

Total Actual Export	4,000
„ Forwarded	56,000
„ Imports	35,000
„ Stock	626,000
Actual Weekly Sales	25,120

METALS.
London May 16.

English best Selected copper ..	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/10
Hard Speter	29
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17
TIN BLOCK	

COPPER.
Bombay, May 17.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	..3/4	71 0 0
Copper	..1/ ..	71 8 0
Copper	.. 1 1/4 ..	71 0 0
Copper, American	.. 1 1/2 ..	72 8 0
Copper	.. 1 3/4 ..	72 8 0
Copper	.. 2/ ..	72 8 0
Japanese Cooper Brass	..	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	29 0 0
Cooper, Engl sh Brass ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	.. ..	41 8 0
Pat K ai	.. ..	79 8 0
Lead, Country	.. ..	18 0 0
German Brass, -metal 3/4	..	61 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 12/2 13/4 to 2		60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71 0 0
American Cooper 3/4	..	72 8 0
„ „ „ „ 1 1/4 ..		72 0 0

BRASS
Bombay, May 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65 0 0
Do	1 ..	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62 8 0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62 8 0
Do	1 3/4 ..	62 8 0
Do	2 ..	62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April, 17.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1 13 0
Japan	..No. 42-2	1 14 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	..No. 32	1 9 0

WHEAT.
London, Mar, 16.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers firmer and more doing	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Paid & Buyers	45/3
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F, A/M Buyers ..	44/3
Tone—Karachi Wheats-firm and few Buyers,	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63/ 1/2 lbs. paid for June Shipment ..	45
Wheat cargo South Australian May Paid Seles.	48

WHEAT AND SEEDS.
Bombay, May 17.
(6 pm.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Broen Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold .	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 35-15 ..	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 8 0	9 0 0
Barley	0 0 0	..
Castorseed	15 0 0	15 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	5 0 0	5 10 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	6 11 0	
Wheat, A/S	7 1 9	
Linseed, May	2 3 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 9	
Groundnuts J/J ..	0 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh	76 0 0	
Co ttonSeeds J/J ..	5 12 0	

JAVA SUGAR.
London, May 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Nominal..	24/3
July Sellers	21/6
July-Sept. Sellers	21/3
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	21/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	21/7
Tone :—Firm with better demand and fair business.	
Yesterday's Cuban Sugor May Sellers	21/3

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
Bombay, May 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi	1 2 3
Textile	1 1 9
E D. Sassoon	1 1 9
Elphinstone	1 1 9
Long Coth (Full weight)34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 3
Long Cloth + Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 3
Pahlevan	1 6 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Diamond Chula	1 6 0
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 9
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Paerl	7 4 0
Hindustan per piece	7 9 0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	8 6 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

MILL STORES.

May 16.

The dominating feature of the Mill-Stores Market has been a general lack of animation, coupled with absence of lively spot enquiry. Mills, owing to their uncertain situation have been very slow and cautious buyers, and generally at cut-prices. Weak-holders in the market encourage such cut-prices, and as a result the market has to face a slump. Cotton Healds are easy at Rs. 1/12/6, the home offer being steady at 23/d. c.i.f. Bombay. Steel reeds kept changing at Rs. 0/3/6 in retails, whereas lots are offered at Rs. 0/3/3. Cotton Bandings had some livelier aspect, but the absence of demand has stabilised the value of Rs. 1/3/6 per lb. Dobby Harness has no immediate chance of an inflated market.

The quotations are :—
Healds—15/40s. Rs. 1/12/9.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/6
Roller Cloth 10oz. Kesh Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1/6/0
Tubular Bandings Oldham Rs. 2/6/0
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2/4/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3/4/0
Stubbings tubes English Rs. 56/0/0
Roving tubes English Rs. 36/0/0
Pirns Conical 5" Wilson Rs. 17/0/0
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7/0/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Wilson Rs. 18/0/0.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 75/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 23/0/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/12/0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/2/0

CHEMICALS.

May 16.

The tone of the market is practically quiet. Spot demand has been very limited. Fresh arrivals from Germany have been regular, excepting in Bleaching powder. Zinc Chloride had rather better demand this week. Farina, Dextrine Aniline Salt and Brown Sugar Lead kept weak. Magnesium Chloride and Epsom continued with the small briskness, but the prices have in no way been more animated. Oxalic Acid, Barrium and Strontium Nitrates kept steady. Sodium Sulphide German changed hands at Rs. 14/ per cwt. Hydrosulphite of Soda had slightly better inquiry from Ahmedabad Mills. Bleaching Powder is still scarce, but demand has come to a stand still. Only a few retail inquiries met with in the market.

Quotations are :—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/8/0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 35/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 40/0/0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/6
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/12/0
Dextrine White Rs. 20/8/0
Maize starch Rs. 17/0/0
Anifine salt Re. 0/10/6
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 38/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 43/0/0
Hydrosulphide Soda Bas F Rs. 1/6/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/0/0
Litharge flake Rs. 38/0/0
Farina prenia Rs. 16/8/0
Alum or chrome Rs. 20/12/0
Bichromate soda Rs. 37/0/0
Oxalic acid Rs. 34/0/0

A DENIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 17.

It is stated by Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Company of Bombay, that Kesh Dev, who is being prosecuted before the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi, on the charge of offering a bribe to a public servant, is not an employee of Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Company but was merely one of their sub-agents to purchase Bengal Cotton for their Bombay and Calcutta offices.

BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY.

A new Boll Weevil remedy has been announced by the Texas Co., oil refiners, following a series of extensive experiments with a liquid spray which is understood to have a petroleum base. Amos L. Beatty, president of the Company, has stated that the company is not going into the manufacture and distribution of the spray to make large profits. A patent has been allowed the inventor, and the company will pay him a royalty. Last season's tests were reported to be very successful, and if final tests are equally successful this year the product will immediately be put upon the market. The spray is supposed to be not only harmless to everything but the weevil, but also actually to invigorate the cotton plant. It will probably be sold much cheaper than arsenic exterminators.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, May 16.

At the higher level reached on Soturday. America offered more freely here and price reacted slightly. Continental buying has been the chief support of the market. India and China had little disposition to buy except to cover bear sales. However, distinct Bullish feeling is evident as regards silver, and, as recent Continental purchases are maturing and being taken up for coinage, the stocks of silver are considered none too plentiful.

LONDON, May 16.

Business was done to day in Linseed Calcutta at £19 5/8 afloat for Hull and in Linseed Bombay for April/May shipment to Hull at £ 19.18.9. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for April/May shipment to Hull at £ 17 3/4, and for May/June shipment at £ 17 5/8. In Cactorseed Bombay for shipment from Calcutta to Hull for May/June at £ 21 7/8.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Firm and more offers of cloth yarns :—improved demand.
Water Twist 2/2 1/2
Printers Cloth 47/6

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 16.

A second unsuccessful attempt to bring about a settlement in the Ratodero matter was made by five Hindu and Muslim workers. They have issued a joint statement that they succeeded in making the Ratodero Muslims and Arya Samajists agree to refer the dispute to Moulvi Taj Mahomed of Amrot and Prof. Vaswani with power to award punishment, but one Haji Ameerali residing close to Larkana came to the Court with 200 Muslims and they along with the Editor of the "Alhakikat" and other Muslims pressed that the case should be referred only to one Muslim who should follow the *Shariat* law in deciding the case and awarding punishment. The matter was discussed and voted up by all Muslims present. Ratodero Muslims and the actual parties were outvoted and hence their agreement to refer the matter to arbitration fell through. The case was proceeded with. The prosecution witnesses were cross-examined and the evidence of the defence witnesses was also concluded. After the conclusion of the pleaders' arguments the case was adjourned to 27th instant for judgment.

"SAHAKARI VIDARBHA"
(Co-operative Berar.)
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TARIFF BILL.

MR, RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Tariff Bill, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadesa mitran" and secretary of the National Party in the Legislative Assembly said, "The statement of objects and reasons, no doubt, makes it clear that the recommendations of the Tariff Report have been adopted and embodied in the Bill. But this is not equivalent to saying that the provisions of the Bill are sufficient or effective to carry out the purposes of a policy which has been accepted and required to be enforced. The preamble of the Bill is most disappointing and must be substantially altered.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Regarding the text of the Bill, firstly, the data on which the clauses which seek to impose special duties recomended by the Tariff Board are based have already varied. The steel market has fallen and in order to enable the Indian home product to sell even at the basic price of Rs. 180 specific duties ought to be increased by the amount of the fall in prices. It has been urged that this basic price is based on overcautious figures and is an underestimate by about Rs. 20. This, therefore, in itself is a matter on which the constitution of a select committee with power to go into evidence may become necessary. In the next place, if the fall in prices continues, and conditions anticipated by the Tariff Board in paragraph 31 of their report "of foreign steel entering India at abnormally low prices" actually occur early after the enactment of the Bill, as seems probable the necessity for putting provisions against anti-dumping effectively into operation against all foreign products, British or Continental, favoured or disfavoured by vested interests in India may arise very soon. It is, therefore, important for the country to be satisfied whether the recommendation of the Board and the provisions of the Bill for protecting the industry against such dumping can be deemed adequate and satisfactory for the purpose. I am clearly of opinion that measures proposed by the Tariff Board and clauses that embody them in the Bill are by no means sufficient for the purpose.

The Tariff Board was, no doubt, right in its view that Government should not adopt methods followed in some countries to meet situations of this kind, such as empowering the Executive Government to take action when a fall in prices is due to some particular force, namely, depreciation of exchange and grant of bounties to secure the low cost of the production in the country of origin, as they point out, if the end in view is to secure domestic manufacturer a reasonable price: causes which have enabled the foreign manufacturer to send steel into India at lower prices are really irrelevant the economic and political condition in Europe being so unstable. The conclusion that "Special powers are necessary and that they should be complete and not hedged about with restriction" is entirely sound. But when they proceed to define their own proposals, they have failed to make this protection complete against influences of vested rights of countrymen of the ruling race, the competition being of the British manufacturers and of British importers in India proposal to arm the executive with wide powers of affording protection is hardly acceptable. The past experience does not warrant full confidence to entrust the executive with such powers and in the matter of affording extra protection, when necessary, a mere conferment of powers on the executive, even under a fully democratic constitution, is not a safe or proper procedure."

Questioned what is it that he thinks should be done, Mr. Iyengar said, "The Dominion of Canada has not done so and our Government might well follow its example especially as the success of the anti-dumping clause of its Tariff Act has been considered by customs authority to have been fulfilling satisfactorily the purpose for which it was enacted. On a comparision of the Canadian clause with the clause in the proposed Bill, the wisdom of making mandatory, instead of premissive, provision making it obligatory on the Government to impose an extra duty when the occasion arises will be evident.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BILL.

Questioned whether he had any suggestions to make to improve the Bill, he said, "There are two or three essential matters, which though not involved in particular legislative measures, are nevertheless equally essential for rendering protection afforded effective. They are logical obligations which arise from the Government's acceptance of the policy of protection. The Government, not being national, the Indian market in steel would not fully be available to the Indian producer. No state department should purchase steel which is not of Indian origin and consumers of steel products under the influence and control of Government such as corporations, development trusts etc., should be made to buy home products. Another thing necessary is the provision of freight, facilities and subsidies. The freight facilities till now obtained have been such as to injure greatly the growth of many infant industries. It is one of the reasons which induced me to urge against the relaxation of the control that would be involved in the separation of railway from general finances."

"A half hearted scheme of protection will be infinitely worse than no protection, because its failure will react disastrously on the future of this country. Once protection is granted it must be made effective and successful. A triple injure will be inflicted on the community if the results are rendered uncertain by half measures, by failure of steps to establish industries concerned. by losses consequent on heavy burdens and by great depression and discouragement to future industrial development. Good faith of the Government is, therefore, at stake and the proof of their good-will lies in incorporating in the Bill recommendations of the Tariff Board by making modifications as suggested."

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 17.

The Civil Justice Committee will leave for Calcutta on Tuesday and will proceed to Patna on June 24th. After recording evidence at Nagpur, Madras, Bombay and Karachi they will return to Calcutta to prepare their report. They have examined over 50 witnesses in Burma.

THE BOUNS DISPUTE.

LABOUR OFFICE VIEW.

The Director of Labour Office Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay :—

Labour Office,
Old Custom House,
Bombay,, 16th May, 1924.

Dear Sir, I have to refer to your letter No. 1678 dated the 8th April last, on the subject of the bonus dispute in the last mill strike, which was acknowledged in this office letter No. 1679 dated the 9th April. The criticisms which you put forward deal with two main issues viz. (1) the Memorandum of evidence presented to the Macleod Committee of Enquiry, and (2) the date on which the evidence was given. With each of these it is proposed to deal in detail.

2. With regard to your Committee's observations concerning the portion of the evidence dealing with the nature of the bonus, I desire at the outset to make it clear that the Memorandum was a statement of facts drawn up entirely without prejudice to either party to the dispute. It will, for example, be seen that the Memorandum stated that the Bombay Millowners' Association issued a notice dated the 23rd of January 1920 in addition to the annual bonus notice. This contained replies to the demands put forward by the Strikes Settlement Committee of which Sir N. Chanda-varkar was President and Mr. J. Baptista, Vice-President..... Clause 4 of the notice reads that the Committee can make no definite announcement as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given.' It was also pointed out in the Memorandum that for five consecutive years the amount of bonus varied according to regularity of attendance, and this shows that the bonus was paid to the millhands as a reward to stimulate regular attendance. Both these, as well as the other references to the nature and basis of the bonus, were similarly based on facts. The condition laid down in the bonus notices requiring the names of the operatives to be on the muster roll on a particular date to make them eligible for the bonus, does not, it should be remembered, stand in the way of the bonus being a reward for regular attendance. It would neither be logical nor exact to deduce, as your Committee do, that the bonus formed a part of wages from the premise that it was paid for regular attendance. It was never attempted to show that the bonus was a part of wages, and a reference to the last Report on an Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry will show that the bonus was not included in wages.

3. Your Committee also take exception to the statement that 'in the balance sheet of mills the bonus paid to the millhands is, almost without exception, shown under 'Wages' and income tax has not been charged to the Companies on the amount of such bonus. The bonus to the higher paid staff was paid out of net profits with the concurrence of the shareholders.' Clause 4 of the notice of the 23rd January 1920, as already mentioned, stated that the question of bonus was one of profits and goodwill. In the Profit and Loss Account in the Balance Sheets the bonus paid to millhands was, unlike that paid to the higher staff, included under working expenses, and did not find a place under profits on which income tax is leviable. The inclusion of bonus to operatives as a working charge appears to give the bonus a meaning different from that referred to in clause 4 of the notice of the Association which is quoted above. It was this ostensible anomaly—and not the question whether the income tax on the amount of bonus was to be realised from the company or the individual—that was referred to in the memorandum. The inference attributed by your Committee that 'because no income tax was paid on the amount of the bonus paid to the operatives therefore bonus must be treated as wages' appears to be quite untenable since it was clearly stated in the written evidence that the bonus was paid for regular attendance.

4. Your Committee also consider that the remarks in the Memorandum with reference to the profits for 1923 'are most unwarranted.' The intention of the remarks regarding these profits was to show that, even if the profits of the industry could be reduced to a common basis, the method to be adopted in arriving at this basis bristles with difficulty. Moreover, it was definitely stated that it was not intended to cast any reflection upon the figures submitted by the Association. It appears, therefore, that the remarks concerning the question of profits, contained in the Memorandum, could scarcely have been interpreted in the manner in which they have been by your Committee, as it was pointed out that 'the Bombay Millowners' Association has gone to considerable trouble to work out the profits of the industry since the year 1917.'

5. The second criticism of your Committee is with regard to the date on which the evidence was given before the Committee of Enquiry. The Labour Office was requested to give evidence before the Committee and the date fixed for this was a matter for the Hon. the Chief Justice and his Committee to decide. No date was suggested as that was entirely a matter for the Committee.

LONGING FOR MORNING!

A Talk To The Sufferer From Insomnia.

With what satisfaction you have retired after a particularly fatiguing day! "A good night's rest and I shall be as fresh as a daisy in the morning", you say to yourself. But sleep refuses to come. The hours seem interminable as you toss and turn longing for slumber, and your brain works as if on wheels, puzzling out problems, magnifying troubles, giving you no rest or peace. May be more than once in the night you rise in despair and look at the clock, longing for daylight to appear.

What is the cause of these attacks of insomnia? The answer is to be found by studying for a brief while the condition of your general health. You have felt tired and dispirited during the day, work has been a trouble, people have seemed vexatious, you have not found enjoyment either in food or recreation. The fact thus becomes obvious that because of overwork, worry, need of a rest and change, or some other reason you have drained almost to the limit your reserve of nervous energy.

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AMRITSAR DISORDERS

METHODS OF RECRUITING.

O'DWYER V. NAIR.

A libel action relating to statements published with reference to the Amritsar disturbances in 1919 was heard by Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

The plaintiff was Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and he sued Sir C. Sankaran Nair, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, in respect of allegations made in defendant's book "Gandhi and Anarchy." The defendant denied that the words complained of bore any defamatory meaning, and pleaded that they were true in substance and in fact, and that they were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

In the course of the proceedings, counsel for the plaintiff mentioned that it would not be possible to call General Dyer, who was in command of the troops at Amritsar at the time of the disturbances. The General was very gravely ill.

AFFAIRS IN PUNJAB.

Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that the libel complained of was one of the greatest gravity, and it was made the more serious because of the position occupied by the defendant. The plaintiff joined the Indian Civil Service in 1875, and devoted his whole career to India. In 1913, the year before the hurricane struck the world, plaintiff was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. During the war it was a position of exceptional importance and difficulty.

The defendant from 1915 to 1919 was a member of the Government of India, and for some years he held the position of Judge in India. In his book defendant attacked Gandhi, and alleged his responsibility, immediate and ultimate, for the most ghastly atrocities. Whether such attacks were justifiable it was not necessary to inquire, but interwoven in that book were attacks on Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

On the question of recruiting defendant wrote: "The recruitment of non-Mahomedans also went up, and both were due to the terrorism of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, very useful in this instance." That, said counsel, was a "black lie." He also wrote: "Before the Reforms it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor, a single individual, to commit atrocities in the Punjab. We know only too well."

Further, defendant wrote: "Above all, it will be remembered, it was necessary to pass an Act of Indemnity to save delinquents from proceedings in civil and criminal courts." Martial law had been proclaimed contrary to the Lieutenant-Governor's express request, said counsel, and it was in reference to acts done under martial law for which the plaintiff was in no way responsible, that the Act of Indemnity was passed. This the defendant knew, as he was at the time a member of the Government.

METHODS OF RECRUITING.

Another passage in the book which was complained of read: "Many high-handed proceedings were taken under the regulations of 1818, the provisions of which were applied for purposes for which they were never intended." In his own defence defendant said: "The reference in that part of the book to the regulations of 1818 was a mistake, and the reference was intended to be to such regulations or laws as were at the material times operative in the province."

Finally, the defendant in his book wrote: "I realise that the eulogium passed by the English Cabinet on Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer was an outrage on Indian public opinion."

Lord Chelmsford himself would be called to deal with that matter, added Mr. Charles. That the eulogy might have been an outrage to the opinion of seditious blackguards was possible; that it was not an outrage on the opinion of decent people would be proved beyond all question. Defendant in his particulars of defence alleged that notwithstanding his knowledge of the oppressive methods used in recruiting, Sir Michael O'Dwyer took no steps to show officials and others that he disapproved of them. The fact was that Sir Michael disapproved and absolutely forbade the purchase of recruits.

One of the Commissioners suggested to him that the privileges of irrigation might be withheld from the villages in order to compel villagers to enlist. Sir Michael disapproved of any such action, and absolutely forbade it. In all his speeches on recruiting Sir Michael said "Above all things let there be nothing like coercion. Coercion defeats its own ends. Let there be none of it."

GENERAL DYER AND THE MOB.

Mr. Charles, continuing, said that at Amritsar in 1919 a hideously violent mob got control of the city, sacked some of the banks, and murdered and burned a number of people. They were obviously bent on doing all they could to damage, and if possible destroy, the British Government in India. Under the circumstances the Commissioner called on the senior military officer to take control.

His Lordship—Who was the commanding officer?

Mr. Charles—Major MacDonald, who very soon ceded his position to General Dyer. Continuing, counsel said that General Dyer prohibited a meeting. A crowd of fifteen thousand gathered in one of the open spaces of the city in defiance of the orders of the military. In what followed some people thought General Dyer did what was right; some people thought he went too far. He did what he conceived to be his duty, and it was not necessary to inquire further. Nor was it possible to call General Dyer, who "would not be very long with us."

His Lordship—Is he ill?

Mr. Charles—Oh, very, very ill. Hopelessly.

His Lordship—Where was the plaintiff at the time of the Amritsar affair?

Mr. Charles—Government House, Lahore. He had nothing to do with it.

When Sir Michael O'Dwyer left the Punjab, counsel concluded, £20,000 was raised in small subscriptions as a testimonial to his great public services. Sir Michael directed that half of this should be spent in the erection of a hospital for British soldiers and the other half for the erection of a hospital for Indian soldiers.

SIR M. O'DWYER GIVES EVIDENCE.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer then gave evidence. In 1918, he said, his term of office was up and he wanted to go, but at the request of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State he consented to stay on for an extra year. From the Punjab he had to provide 16,000 fighting men for the Army per month. In May, 1918, the King made a special appeal to India to produce 500,000 men for the Army in the next year. Of that number the Punjab was asked to provide 180,000 men.

Plaintiff said he pointed out that the Punjab had already provided 250,000 men, and that it might not be possible to provide the full quota without reference to some measure of compulsion. He did that because collisions had occurred in three out of the twenty-eight districts.

Plaintiff said that he had never at any time approved of coercive methods in recruiting. Coercion was opposed to all his policy.

DISTURBANCE AT LAHORE.

Witness said that General Beynon informed him of the Amritsar affair, and that General Dyer's action had quelled the disturbance, and was likely to have a quietening effect elsewhere. General Beynon asked for his approval. At first he hesitated, but eventually he consented. General Beynon accordingly sent a message to General Dyer saying: "Your action correct, and Lieutenant-Governor approves."

At Lahore on April 10, 1919, a great mob of ten thousand or twenty thousand broke out of the native quarter, and started to make its way to the "Civil Lines," where considerable numbers of white women and children were unprotected. From the verandah of Government House a mile away he heard them, and a more appalling sound he never heard in his life.

He sent the police to stop them, and gave the police instructions to fire on the crowd, if necessary. As the result of the action taken the mob was stopped and driven back into the city. On two occasions the Indian police had to fire on the crowd. Three or four of the crowd were killed and eleven injured.

The hearing was adjourned.—"The Morning Post."

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A Patna message of May 17th, says:—The Director of Public Health reports that the cholera epidemic in Bihar is now definitely abating and weekly returns of deaths are diminishing. Orissa, however, reports sporadic cases of cholera increasing in frequently, and it is feared that epidemic cholera may result in the course of the next week or two.—A.P.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, George Town Madras, committed S. D. Raju Pillai, who stood charged with having caused death of Mrs. Moses, wife of Dr. Moses of Royapuram Medical School, to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the Madras High Court.—A. P.

The Paisa Fund Mela arrived at Bagalkot on the 13th instant.

A special cablegram received in Bangalore, states that Their Imperial Majesties King and Queen with King and Queen of Roumania visited the Mysore Court at the British Empire Exhibition and were greatly struck with the variety of exhibits.—A.P.

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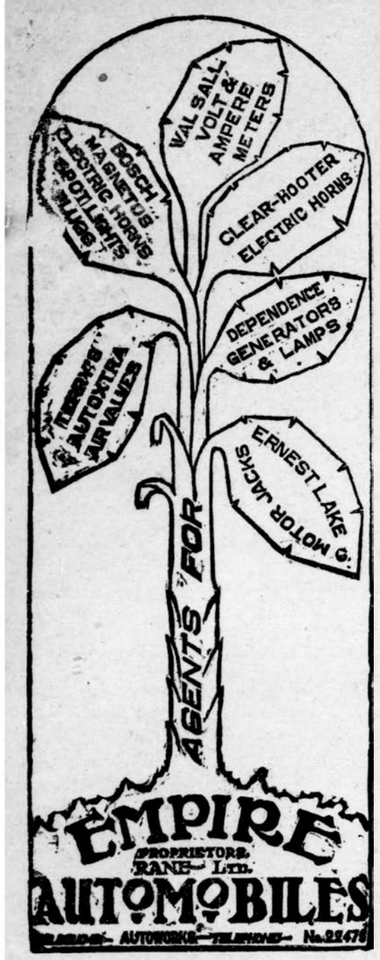

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